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Monday, July 5, 1971
Asadha 14, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, July 5, 1971/Asadha 14, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Facilities to Indian Mission Staff in Dacca

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*901. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca and the Mission staff there are undergoing great hardship on account of non-availability of money and essential supplies ;

(b) whether the former Pakistani Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta is indulging in anti-Indian activities ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why he is allowed so much freedom when similar freedom is not available to his counterpart in Dacca ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) It is correct that the former Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca and his staff are undergoing hardships because of the restrictions placed upon them by tne Pakistan Government, in total violation of the Vienna Convention and the usual norms of diplomatic behaviour. Government's information is that our Deputy High Commissioner and his staff have not been short of money or essential supplies, except on some occasions when money sent to him by our mission in Islamabad, through the Pakistan Foreign Office there, had not reached in time.

(b) and (c). No restrictions were placed on the former Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta and his staff because we had expected that the Pakistan Government would remove the restrictions on our Personnel in Dacca. When this did not happen, we were constrained to impose reciprocal restrictions on the former Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner and his staff in Calcutta on 5th June, 1971.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : From the statement it appears that money is reaching him. May I know whether this government is in telephonic contact with Dacca ? If not, what is the source of information for the position obtaining there ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Our Deputy High Commissioner is able to put in two telephone calls to Islamabad every day, So, he is in touch with our High Commissioner there.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : When the government came to know of our Deputy High Commissioner being confined to the Embassy, why did they not take retaliatory action against the Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan ? I would also like to know whether this government will continue its policy of appeasment even in the present circumstances.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As has been mentioned in the main reply, the delay took place because we had hoped that Pakistan will see reason and will not force our hands to take retaliatory and reciprocal steps against the Pakistani Deputy High Commissioner. We did not want to aggra-

vate the situation. We had hoped that Pakistan will see reason and will arrange for repatriation and withdrawal of restrictions as early as possible. This did not happen.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Sir, the Minister has not replied to part (b) of the main question where we have asked whether the former Pakistani Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta is indulging in anti-Indian activities.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given the reply.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : He has not replied to the question whether the former Deputy High Commissioner is indulging in anti-Indian propaganda.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I could not follow his question.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know whether the Foreign Minister during his recent tour abroad had apprised the foreign powers of this in human behaviour of the Pakistani military regime which is in flagrant violation of the international conventions ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Yes, Sir. This was done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It appears from the various replies, including this reply of the hon. Minister that the Indian Government is quite helpless and is a silent spectator of what is happening in East Bengal, including the torture suffered by the Deputy High Commissioner there. We are told that even his telephone line is cut and he is almost under house arrest. Some of the international agencies and foreign countries wanted to use their good offices to see that our Deputy High Commissioner is brought back to Calcutta. What has happened to those efforts. Has any ultimatum been given to the Pakistan Government that unless he is allowed to come back to Calcutta there will be retaliatory measures ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is true that our Deputy High Commissioner, Shri Sen Gupta, and his staff have been subjected to a great deal of harassment and difficulties. But it is not true to say tha his telephone line is disconnected. As I stated earlier, he is able to put two telephone calls to Islamabad every day.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He can talk only to Islamabad. Can he talk to you ? Can he talk to Calcutta ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : He can communicate only with Islamabad. The same restriction has been imposed on Shri Masud. He can communicate only with his High Commissioner in Delhi and nobody else. So, the restrictions are reciprocal and identical.

With regard to the question of repatriation the latest position is that very soon a meeting is to take place at which Shri Masud will be present and also the Indian and Swiss representatives. In the presence of these three people the interview of those people who have switched their allegiance to Bangla Desh will take place and they will be individually questioned by the Swiss representative.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are told that Soviet Union wanted to use their good offices, as also some of the other countries. I want to know whether any country has come to our rescue in the matter of repatriation ? What about the international agencies ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We have accepted the good offices of the Swiss Government. They are doing very useful work and we hope very soon we will have a solution through their mediation.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I do not think the hon. Minister has replied to part (b) of the question about the anti-Indian propaganda that is being done by the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta. In that connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any information that the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta has already collected about Rs. 8 lakhs to help the East Pakistan military junta. If so, what action has been taken in regard to that ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is very much off the point. It does not arise out of the present question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It arises out of part (b) of the question about indulging in anti-Indian activities.

Conscription Work by Naga Rebels to Replenish their Fighting Ranks

*902. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the underground Nagas have again started conscription work to replenish their fighting ranks ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government are aware of the activities of the underground Nagas to recruit villagers forcibly to augment their depleted strength. Their efforts are, however, proving increasingly unsuccessful due to the non co-operation and resistance of villagers and the vigilance of the State Administration, Police and the Security Forces. By and large, persons coming overground have not shown an inclination to rejoin the underground Nagas.

(b) Government have taken steps to counter the activities of the underground groups and provide protection to the villagers. Additional Police posts have been established and patrolling by the Security Forces continues.

SHRI N. E. HORO : In view of the dangerous situation that is obtaining in the border areas in the east, will the government open fresh talks with the leaders of the Nagas underground people so that a permanent solution could be found ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This question has been dealt with a number of times in this House and the viewpoint of government has been expressed clearly. So far as the Naga question is concerned, the matter was settled in 1960 with the Naga leaders when we accepted their 16 point programme. As regards other small matters which may be erupting from time to time, it is open to the Naga people to approach their own government and settle these matters with them.

SHRI N. E. HORO : Even though there is some kind of truce, there is almost a war situation in the eastern border area, which is very dangerous. In view of this overall situation, will the government seriously think of finding out a permanent solution by negotiating with the underground Nagas ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I do not know what further solution the hon. Member is referring to. We reached a settlement after negotiating with them in 1960. So far as the general overall situation in Nagaland is concerned, it is returning to normalcy and the conditions there are well under control. So, I do not see any reason why the Government of India should open talks with the underground people at all.

Setting up of an International Commission of Jurists for Trial of Pakistan Military Authorities for Genocide in East Bengal

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*903. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Members of British Parliament have suggested the setting up of an International Commission of jurists for the trial of East Pakistani Military authorities for committing genocide and crimes against humanity ;

(b) the names of countries other than Britain which have either forwarded such-like suggestions or have expressed their willingness to constitute such Commission ; and

(c) whether Government of India are also in favour of this suggestion and if so, the steps taken by them to propagate this suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) A Member of the British Parliament has suggested the setting up of such a Commission.

(b) We have no information that any country has made a similar suggestion nor that any countries have been asked to express their willingness to constitute such a Commission.

(c) The suggestion is one of several which might be considered at the appropriate time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : May I know from the hon. Minister, while the Government of India sends special emissaries to various world capitals to apprise those leaders in the world to know about Bangla Desh situation, whether it was also one of the suggestions, at least to penalise those persons who are perpetrating genocide in Bangla Desh, to set up an International Commission of Jurists ? I want to know whether any attempt was made by this Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This question has been under consideration and we have had several contacts with various Governments to raise the question in appropriate U. N. forum.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : My specific question was, while touring various world capitals, whether the hon. Minister, as a special emissary of the Government of India, initiated this discussion. Now the hon. Minister says it will be done at the appropriate time in the U. N. forum. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, even while such a suggestion came from several hon. Members of the British House of Commons, whether it is not proper on the part of the Government at least to start the discussion right now before waiting for raising it at the U. N. forum. When will the appropriate time come ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have tried to explain that merely one or two jurists or others coming forward and constituting themselves is hardly good enough from the point of view of mobilising opinion and in trying to arrive at the correct facts. But unless it is raised in some appropriate U. N. forum, it is not likely to yield any fruitful result. For that, it is necessary that it should have governmental support. It is for this reason that we have been in touch with several Governments.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : क्या विदेश मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में इस प्रश्न को उठाने के लिये अब तक सरकार ने क्या-क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ? उन्होंने कहा है कि जब तक यू० एन० ओ० में नहीं उठता तब तक कुछ नहीं कर सकते, तो भारत सरकार की ओर से इस प्रश्न को उठाने के अब तक क्या क्या काम हुए हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I tried to explain on the day when the Bangla Desh question was debated on the floor of the House the steps the Government is taking to mobilise governmental support in raising it in an appropriate form at the U. N. forum.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE ; May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Members of the British Parliament who were here the other day have also opposed and condemned the U. S. arms supply to Pakistan and, if so, what is the reaction of the U. S. Government and whether the reaction has changed after the resignation of the U.S. envoy in Delhi. . .

MR. SPEAKER : How is it connected ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is about the genocide in East Pakistan by military authorities. They have condemned the genocide in East Pakistan. They have said that U. S. arms should not be supplied. . .

MR. SPEAKER : You mean U. K. or USA ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Members of the British Parliament have condemned it. They have condemned the US supply of arms to Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER : This relates to some of the Members of the British Parliament. How could the Minister know about their Government's reaction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The leader of the Delegation, Mr. Bottomley, saw the Minister, the Prime Minister, everyone. One of the suggestions made by the British Parliament was that arms supply by USA

to Pakistan should stop. I also want to know whether he has seen a press report that the U. S. Ambassador has threatened to resign. What is the truth about it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Don't include so many things in one question. This is a question whether the Members of the British Parliament have suggested etc etc.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I shall accept whatever you say.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly ask a question which is relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The question is :

> "Whether certain Members of British Parliament have suggested the setting up of an International Commission of jurists for the trial of East Pakistani Military authorities. . ."

for genocide in East Pakistan and the next question is :

> "the names of countries other than Britain which have either forwarded such-like suggestions or have expressed their willingness to constitute such Commission."

My question is : Whether other countries including the United States of America have suggested setting up of an International commission of jurists and, if not, whether they will change their attitude after seeing the suggestion made by the British MP.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, he is on the right question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I cannot foresee what is going to be the attitude of the United States. We are in touch on this question with. . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is reported in the Press, Sir, that the US Ambassador in India has resigned over this matter.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have not got any confirmation of the press report that appeared that the US Ambassador has threatened to resign.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार का ध्यान अभी हाल में छपे उस समाचार की ओर गया है जिस में ईरान के विदेश मंत्री ने यह बात कही है कि पाकिस्तान ने बंगला देश की मांग जो की जा रही है इसको नहीं माना जायगा और जो भी आवश्यकता पड़ेगी हम हर प्रकार से पाकिस्तान को सहायता देंगे। क्या सरकार का ध्यान गया है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां, हमारा ध्यान गया है।

Sewage problem created due to Multi-Storeyed Buildings in the Capital

*905. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many multi-storeyed buildings that have come up of late in the Connaught Place complex and along the Bara Khamba Road and Kasturba Gandhi Marg have created sewage problem in the capital;

(b) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has submitted any scheme to Government for approval for solving this problem; and

(c) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). No sewage problem has been created by the multi-storeyed buildings that have come up in the Connaught Place complex as the existing main sewer serving the area is capable of taking a lot of additional discharge. The existing line, however, may not be able to meet the requirement when the entire area is fully re-developed according to the Master Plan. The New Delhi Municipal Committee has therefore, prepared a scheme for augmenting the sewer lines, estimated to cost about Rs. 17.5 lakhs, and sent to Delhi Administration for approval. The scheme is likely to be completed before the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो साढ़े 17 लाख की सिविल लाइन्स बनने जा रही है और जिस की योजना दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को दी जा चुकी है, उस की रूप रेखा पर प्रकाश डालेंगे, या सदन की मेज पर उस योजना को रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I will lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : चौथी योजना के अन्त तक यह पूरी होगी। साढ़े 17 लाख रु० की यह योजना है तो इतनी छोटी योजना में इतना ज्यादा समय क्यों लग रहा है ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : To take up the projects and their implementation depending upon the additional demands envisaged or the enwisaged projected demand will take time. So, the projected execution period also will take time. For the information of the hon. Member I can tell that there are some eight schemes the details of which I can lay on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : 906—Mr. G.C. Dixit—absent.

907—Mr. Kathamuthu —absent.

908— Mr. Chandrappan.

Oil Deposits in Kerala

*908. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government had approached the Centre for making geological investigation at the sea coast in Kerala regarding the reported existence of oil deposits there; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Central Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) On 4th May, 1971, the Minister for Industries, Government of Kerala, had written to the then Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals suggesting further seismic investigations regarding the existence of oil off the sea coast of Kerala.

(b) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has no plans at present to conduct further exploration in this area.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Answering part (b) of the question the hon. Minister has said that at present there are no plans with the ONGC to conduct investigation regarding the existence of oil.

I would like to know from the Minister as to what are the reasons why such a decision has been taken by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : As a result of the study it was found that no seepage of oil is found in the inland part of the basin and German experts have given opinion that no oil possibility is there. So, it would not useful for the Commission to go into the question at present.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Is it a fact that Soviet experts have said that the oil deposit between Cochin and Allepp also possibility of offshore drilling Cannanore coast ? Has Government noted this opinion also ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : We had certain investigations done in this regard. We have come to the conclusion that no fruitful results would be available by carrying on the seismic survey in the area. Offshore drilling is in deep water and unless there is some kind of oil find it would be difficult to carry on offshore drilling also.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Has similar request been received from other States ? If so, please tell the name of such States.

MR. SPEAKER : This is about Kerala only. The moment I allow it, there will be no end. Please make up by asking your own question; don't thrust yourself on another's question.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Have they got sufficient number of equipments to carry out investigations in different areas and different places ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We have got quite a number of rigs which could take up exploration. As far as geological and seismic surveys are concerned there are number of parties who work in various parts of the country.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Has it come to the notice of the Government that some years ago the Soviet experts reported about oil deposits in the coast of Kerala ? If so, will the enquire into the matter, and if the enquiry reveals this possibility, will they reconsider their decision and see that investigation is being made ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : In the main body of the question itself this has been answered on the basis of the geological and gravity surveys on land done in this area and preliminary off shore surveys and examination carried out of the rocks and other things, it was found that there is no oil ...id.

U. N. Secretary General's help Sought by India for Repatriation of Diplomatic Personnel from Dacca

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9. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has sought the good offices of the U. N. Secretary General for securing release of Indian Diplomats from Dacca ;

(b) whether Pakistan Government have relaxed restrictions on the Indian diplomatic personnel in Dacca ; and

(c) how far the efforts of the U. N. Secretary General have borne fruit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On the 8th June, 1971, we brought to the notice of the Secretary-General of the United Nations the harassment and maltreatment meted out to the former Deputy High Commissioner of India in Dacca and his staff and sought the good-offices of the Secretary-General in ensuring their safety, proper treatment and earliest repatriation to India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since we hoped that efforts to secure the repatriation of our personnel from Dacca through the good offices of the Swiss Ambassador in New Delhi would shortly bear fruit, we have not thought it necessary to trouble U. N. Secretary-General further at this stage.

Facilities for meeting Deputy High Commissioner of India in Dacca

*925. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has acceded to the Indian request for facilities to meet our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca as stated by the Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi recently ; and

(b) if so, what facilities have been given to India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : May I know from Government what is actually happening to our diplomatic personnel in Dacca ? The country is anxious to know these things. Things are not very well, and reportedly our Deputy High Commissioner has made a statement that he is prepared for the worst. In view of this, may I know whether Government have any idea about what is happening to our Personnel there, and if so, through whom ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We have the information, and as far as that information goes, our personnel there are safe and sound, so far as their personal security is concerned. But they are undergoing a number of hardships and harassments. That is a fact and we have made these things known to the House a number of times. We are trying our best to have these restrictions removed as early as possible and also to bring them back to India.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Reportedly he has made a statement that he is prepared for the worst. What does he mean by this ? We read in the papers that Mr. Sen Gupta has made a statement that he is preparing himself for the worst.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I cannot recall that statement. If that statement has been made, that shows that he is in high spirits.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Are Government aware of the fact that the Pakistan Government is not giving all help to the Swiss Government, and if so, how do they expect that they will be helpful to us ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I said a little earlier on that the efforts of the Swiss Ambassador had been successful to the extent that now it has been agreed that a meeting will take place between Mr. Maood and Mr. Hussain Ali and his companions and the Indian representative, as a result of which we hope that this problem will be solved.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : What steps have Government taken to get communication facilities to our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think this question has already been answered. Anyhow, let him be in high spirits.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I have already answered this question by saying that he is able to communicate with our High Commissioner in Islamabad through telephone.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Is it true that even the children of the staff of the Deputy High Commissioner's office are confined within the four walls of the rooms and if so, what steps have Government taken to get them released from internment ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is true that they are facing all these difficulties and they are not able to get out of their houses. That is the reason why we are trying our very best to solve this problem and repatriate them to India as early as possible.

Chittaranjan Mobile Medical Unit for Bangla Desh refugees

*910. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fifty-bed mobile Chittaranjan Medical Unit has been pressed into service for rendering medical aid to the evacuees from Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, what are their locations ;

(c) whether any changes have been necessitated in their pattern of working to suit the special need of the evacuees ; and

(d) whether the cost of running the hospitals is being met by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At Bashirhat Sub-division of 24 Parganas District, within the campus of the Bashirhat Sub-division Hospital.

(c) No.

(d) The maintenance cost is being met by the State Government of West Bengal. The non-recurring cost of establishing the Mobile Hospital, amounting to Rs. 3.1 lakh, was met by the Central Government.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know whether this is the mobile unit of the Chittaranjan Centenary Committee, and if so, how many other units are functioning and whether any one of them will be utilised for this purpose ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : 17 hospitals have come up under this scheme, distributed over 12 States, 5 having 2 each and the rest having one each. At the moment, we have no special hospital for this purpose in West Bengal area.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : What is the cost of running each unit, and will each unit be a supervisory body over the permanent units that are already existing ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The non-recurring expenditure for each mobile hospital is about Rs. 3.10 lakhs. There is supervisory staff to look after its affairs.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : My question was whether this unit would act as a supervisory body over the permanent units which were already functioning.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : It is a Centrally sponsored scheme and it is directly under a special officer for the purpose, namely an O.S.D.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो शरणार्थी आ रहे हैं और जितनी संख्या में वे आ रहे हैं उसको देखते हुए क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि अस्पतालों की जो संख्या है वह पर्याप्त है और जो उनकी आवश्यकताएं हैं उनको वह पूरी कर रही है ? यदि नहीं तो उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? क्या राज्य सरकार भी अपने खर्चे पर कोई अस्पताल चला रही है ? यदि हां, तो कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पर ध्यान नहीं दिया । यह प्रश्न चित्तरंजन मेडीकल यूनिट के बारे में है जो पचास-पचास बिस्तर वाले हैं । जो रिफ्यूजी वहां हैं उनके बारे में तो काफी सारी अलग से व्यवस्थायें हैं । उससे इसको कृपा करके मिलायें नहीं ।

Construction Work of Government Press, Koratty

*914. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of the Government Press at Koratty, Trichur, District, Kerala has been completed ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay ; and

(c) when the work will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Press went into production on the 23rd October, 1966.

(b) and (c), Do not arise.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Out of the 105 acres of land acquired by the State Government at a high price, 95 per cent had not been utilised. Also in one machine, the machineman is not there ; the capacity is not fully utilised. What are the reasons for this, and will Government do anything to see that as far as possible all the machines are fully utilised ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the machines are concerned, we have not started the second shift due to shortage of paper. The moment adequate supply of paper is available, utilisation would naturally improve. As for the land, we are making use of it, provision has been made for further expansion also.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Has the Labour Union there sent a memorandum alleging irregularities and corruption in the management and offering to substantiate the allegations ? If so, will Government initiate an inquiry into the matter ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I require notice.

Amendment of Indo-Ceylon Agreement

*915. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for getting the Indo-Ceylon agreement amendment and whether in this regard any suggestions have been received from the Ceylonese Government ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : How many people, according to para 3 of the Agreement, have been granted Ceylon citizenship so far out of the 300,000 people Ceylon has agreed to take into her citizenship ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about amendment of the Agreement. He answered 'no'. How he is asking about statistics. He should have given separate notice for that.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : It pertains to the main agreement.

MR. SPEAKER : Some water in the empty bucket ? No.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : One of the terms of the Agreement is that the Ceylon Government would pay some compensation to all repatriates.

May I know whether the Ceylon Government are fulfilling that ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : They are.

Oil Exploration Policy

*917. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are working on the outline of a new oil exploration policy designed to yield quick results ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ; and

(c) the time by which it would be announced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government are not considering any new exploration policy as such. They are, however, considering ways and means to expedite the seismic surveys and exploration of the other promising areas lying in our Continental Shelf, having finalized the arrangements for drilling in the Bombay High area.

On land, steps have been taken to extend exploration to promising areas like Tripura where large-scale petroleum accumulations are anticipated.

Drilling of deep wells to locate deep oil deposits are also proposed. Detailed techno-economic study of the oil and gas potential in the country is being made by ONGC with the assistance of Soviet experts, and their report is expected by September, 1971.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Which are the other promising areas besides Tripura and the Bombay High region where survey have so far been conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : So far as seismic surveys are concerned, they are being conducted in the Kaveri basin, in the Punjab, in Jammu and Kashmir, in Assam and in Gujarat.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : What is the preliminary report that has been received by the Government of India so far as the Kaveri basin is concerned ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The Kaveri basin is reported to be somewhat promissing, but the detailed report has not yet come. The work is still on.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : May I know at what stage the survey is in Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, we are drilling in the Surin-Mastgar area in Jammu. This is a very deep well. We have got only one deep drilling rig which is being deployed there. The work is going on, although the progress of the work is not very satisfactory.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : May I know if there has been any such survey carried out is the region of M. P.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : No, Sir.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : May I know whether the drilling and exploration work of gas in Jaisalmer in progressing. What are the expectations of the Government ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : There is a possibility of getting gas in the Jaisalmer area. The work is being carried on.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether any detailed report has been made by the ONGC about the Godavari basin as was done on the Kaveri basin ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : So far as geological mapping is concerned ; field parties conducting the surveys are active in many States including Andhra Pradesh, but as seismic surveys are concerned, they are conducted only if there is some possibility after the geological report is satisfactory and such seismic surveys are being conducted in coastal Andhra Pradesh.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Since some work is going on in Assam, I want to know whether the Patharkandi area of Cachar District has been surveyed or not.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do not exactly know about it, but there are various parties working in Assam.

Representation by Doctors Regarding Service conditions

*918. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Doctors serving in the various Defence Units, specially in Ordnance Factories, have represented to bring their service conditions at par with those Doctors serving on the Railways and in other Departments ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to remove stagnation in their case ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Except from doctors serving in/with the Ordnance Factories, representations have not been received from doctors serving in other defence establishments. The civilian doctors serving in/with the Ordnance Factories have submitted representations to the Government regarding promotional avenues to be provided to them (as in the position in the Railways, Army Medical Corps and C.G.H.S.) and urging revision in the scales of pay. They have also sent a representation to the Pay Commission.

(b) The question regarding providing promotional avenues to the civilian doctors serving in/with the Ordnance Factories is under examination. The question of revision in scales of pay is with the Pay Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I thank the hon. Minister for considering their promotional avenue. I want to know whether it is a fact that the doctors have sent a memorandum to the Pay Commission that the discrimination meted out to them in the implementation of the Second Pay Commission's award should be undone. The railways have got better pay scales and better promotional avenues than the ordnance factories doctors. What steps have been taken to rectify that anomaly and discrimination ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : In the reply I have stated that there is a case for providing promotional avenues for doctors in the ordnance factories and that question is being examined I hope it will be expedited. As soon as the recommendation of the Pay Commmission comes I think all the other anomalies will be satisfactorily settled.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether the doctors under his Ministry are likely to be brought under the CGH scheme or whether they will remain in the Ministry of Defence ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I think that question was examined—whether some of the officers should be brought under the CGHS. But the Health Ministry feels that the entire CGH scheme in the light of the last three years' experience is under examination now and they are therefore not agreeable to our proposal.

Deterioration in standard of Service in Hospitals in Delhi

*926. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the standard of service in the hospitals in

Delhi is deteriorating in as much as bed-sheets are not changed regularly, floors are not cleaned and patients are not attended to properly ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated by Government to restore the previous standard of service and efficiency of the hospitals including that of Willingdon Hospital ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). Every effort is being made, within the financial resources available, to maintain proper standard of service in Government Hospitals in Delhi.

A Committee has also been set up to make recommendations regarding changes considered necessary in hospital administration engineering services, financial norms and delegation of financial powers.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : जो पैसा अभी भी दिया जाता है, उसका सदुपयोग होता है या नहीं और जितनी सफाई रखी जानी चाहिये, वह रखी जाती है या नहीं—इस ओर क्या सरकार ध्यान देगी ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदुपयोग हो रहा है, इसका प्रमाण यह है कि करीब 700 बेड्स की स्ट्रेंथ है, उससे 100 ज्यादा यानी 15 परसेंट ज्यादा पेशेन्ट्स की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। जहां तक सफाई आदि या दूसरी जो सामान्य सुविधायें हैं वे सामान्य रीति से चल रही हैं। लेकिन कमेटी के जिम्मे यह भी किया गया है कि वह देखे कि कितनी और अधिक व्यवस्था के लिये कितने खर्चे की जरूरत है, जैसे एक अलग लाण्ड्री बनाई जाय, स्वीपर्स की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय, यदि ऐसा हो जाय तो व्यवस्था और भी सुधर सकती है, लेकिन सामान्य रीति से व्यवस्था संतोषजनक है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : जहां तक मीनियल्ज की बात है, उसके लिये मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है। लेकिन जहां तक डाक्टरों का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे अनुभव है कि विलिंगडन अस्पताल में यहां के लोगों को भी ठीक से नहीं देखा जाता है। मैं नार्थ एवेन्यू की बात कहता हूं—वहां पर लेडी डाक्टर हैं, सैंकड़ों पेशेन्ट्स इंतजार करते रहते है।**

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक्टरों के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं है, बल्कि उनके काम की काफी प्रशंसा हुई है। दूसरी सुविधाओं के बारे में कभी-कभी शिकायतें आई हैं, फिर भी माननीय सदस्य यदि किसी घटना के सम्बन्ध में हमें बतायेंगे तो हम उसपर विचार करेंगे।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : वहां पर दो डाक्टर हैं, लेडी डाक्टर के पास जेन्ट्स क्यों जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस रिकार्ड में नहीं आना चाहिये। मुझे यह अच्छा नहीं लगा, कोई गुस्सा है तो वैसे बात कर लें।

श्री एस० ए० बनर्जी : अस्पतालों में जो पेइंग नर्सिंग होम्ज हैं, उनकी हालत तो कुछ अच्छी है, लेकिन मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान जेनरल वार्ड की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जहां उन पेशेन्ट्स को रखा जाता है जो पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनकी हालत सुधारने के लिए आप क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अप्रैल महीने में प्रधान मन्त्री जी और उस समय के स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री जी वहां पर गये थे, उस विजिट के बाद उन्होंने यह राय जाहिर की थी कि उस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। उसी समय एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाया गया, उसकी पांच-सात मीटिंग्ज हो चुकी हैं। 21

**Not recorded.

मई तक उसकी रिपोर्ट आने वाली थी, लेकिन बंगला देश के कारण डाइरैक्टर जेनरल और दूसरे लोग दूसरे कामों में फंस गये, लेकिन यह आशा की जाती है कि जुलाई के अन्त तक उस की रिपोर्ट मिल जायेगी। उसमें मुख्यत: दो अस्पतालों— विलिंग्डन और सफदर जंग को तथा चण्डीगढ़ और इन्स्टीचूट के अस्पतालों को लिया जायेगा। जैसा मैंने अपके उत्तर के आरम्भ में कहा है इनके बारे में जल्दी सोचना होगा और जो सुधार आवश्यक होंगे उनको हम करेंगे।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : May I know whether it is a fact that the patients who go the Delhi Hospitals do not return, do not come back home, and, if so, whether it is due to the fall in standards in the medical administration and in-efficiency in the hospitals ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : Usually, the position is that other hospitals are very chary in taking up patients who are in a very serious condition, whereas in Government hospitals, even in the last stage a patient is admitted. So far as their returned is concerned, it is more than a medical case.

MR. SPEAKER : He should be deputed to contact them.

DR. MELKOTE : Is it a fact that within the last three or four years, a few committees were set up by the Government, on complaints being received, to investigate into these matters, and if so, what has been the report, and what has been the action taken by the Government to remedy these things ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : As I said, action has been regularly taken on this. The main question is, in some hospitals, the number of patients, both in the out-patient departments and in the hospital wards, is increasing rapidly. To some extent, this leads to deterioration in the services. But constant supervision is being maintained.

Naval Training Centre at Chilka in Orissa

*927. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction of Naval Training Centre at Chilka in Orissa is to be completed :

(b) whether Government of Orissa have transferred the required land for the said purpose ; and

(c) whether Government of Orissa have undertaken the construction of the infrastructure ; if so, the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The work is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1976. The total area required is about 1692 acres out of which 1217 acres belong to Government of Orissa and 475 are private. State Government have agreed to transfer their land ; this would take effect when acquisition of private land is completed. The Orissa Government has undertaken to provide an approach road, water and electric supply. The work for approach road is in progress. The works in respect of other services have not commenced.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY : May I know how much time it will take to complete the works ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : As I have stated it is planned to be completed by 1976.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, as it is the Government of India has been kind enough to have this training centre at Chilka. May I know from the hon. Minister whether compensation amount as decided by the State Government and the increased compensation for the land value has by now been settled and whether the road that was started last year will be completed soon ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I am afraid the hon. Member has not read the state-

ment. It has been indicated that the construction of the road has been undertaken by the State Government. So far as the compensation for the land is concerned in the initial stages the Orissa Government indicated that the amount of compensation will be approx. Rs. 4 lakhs. Now, it appears that it will be Rs. 21 lakhs. That is being examined and the decision will be finalised very soon.

Payment of Pensions to Ex-Service Personnel

*929. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was decided last year that pensions to the ex-Defence Services personnel would be paid on the basis of the acting rank held by them continuously for two years at the time of retirement ; and

(b) if so, whether the decision has been implemented and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The decision was that the pension of Armed Forces personnel (other than officers of the rank of General and equivalents) who retired/retire from service on or after 15th June, 1968, will be assessed on the basis of the rank actually held continuously for two years before retirement, regardless of whether the rank was substantive or paid acting.

(b) The decision has been implemented.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I would like to know how many persons are affected by this decision and if the decision was taken with the approval of the Ministry of Finance why is it that such a long time has passed and the ex-servicemen pensioners have not been able to get their dues for two years ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I would like to ascertain the position. As I have stated it is being implemented and it has been implemented. If there has been delay and some particular cases are brought to my notice I will look into them.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : My question is specific. The decision was taken in January 1970 and the decision has not yet been implemented, What are the reasons for its not being implemented so far ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I have already answered that it is being implemented and if some instances are brought to my notice where they have not implemented I will look into that.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : यह निर्णय किस तारीख से लागू किया जा रहा है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने बता दिया है।

Proposal for Summit Conference on Bangla Desh

*930. SHRI N. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for a Summit Conference of Bangla Desh ; and

(b) the names of the mediating powers, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY : Whether the attention of the hon. Minister was drawn to the news conference of Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, at Srinagar on 20th where she said that big powers are pressing hard for a summit regarding Bangla Desh issue ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am sorry, Sir, I have not seen any such statement.

Political Settlement with regard to Bangla Desh

*924. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had stated in Silchar on the 12th June, 1971, in a News Conference that the world pressure on Pakistan may work to decide on some

sort of a political settlement with the people of Bangla Desh rather than snap all ties with them ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any sign of settlement in sight ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Prime Minister expressed the hope that international community would exert pressure on Pakistan for bringing about a political settlement in East Bengal.

(b) So far there is no sign of any such settlement.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : भारत सरकार के कई मंत्री दुनिया के कई देशों में घूम कर आये हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद यह देखा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान को रूस भी हथियार दे रहा है, चीन भी दे रहा है, अमरीका और फ्रांस भी दे रहे हैं और ईरान भी दे रहा है। मिडल ईस्ट और अफ्रीका का कोई देश हमारे फेवर में नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस स्थिति में विश्व का कौन सा दबाव पड़ेगा, जिससे यह मामला तय होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने अपनी राय दे दी है। लेकिन उनका सवाल क्या है ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कई मंत्रियों के दुनिया भर के देशों में घूमने के बाद अब सरकार कौन सा रास्ता अख्त्यार करने की बात सोच रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वैराग्य ले लें।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, the response of the international community has not been as forthcoming as we thought it would but it will not be correct for us to say that there is no support of our viewpoint. This is evidenced by the statements of Members of Parliament from several countries : also the non-official opinion in all these countries and also the official opinion in some countries. We have to continue this effort and this is complementary to whatever other steps we may have to take in order to realise our objective.

एक माननीय सदस्य : वैराग्य ले लीजिए।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन लड़ाकुओं में से हूं जो 1920 से अंग्रेजों से लड़ते आ रहे हैं और अभी भी मैं अपनी जान हथेली पर रख कर लड़ने को तैयार हूं। इन का पता भी उस समय नहीं होगा।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं, राजनीति में उसी का असर होता है जिसके पास अपनी ताकत होती है, यहां सुरक्षा मंत्री भी बैठे हैं और विदेश मंत्री भी बैठे हुये हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप के पास पाकिस्तान और चीन से निपटने के लिए क्या ताकत है ? यदि आपके पास ताकत होती और आप दुनियां में घूमते तो दुनिया के साथ होते। महाभारत का युद्ध जब हुआ तो लोगों को अर्जुन ने बताया कि मेरे पास यह ताकत है तब अर्जुन के साथ सारे देश के लोग आये। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप अपनी ताकत का क्या प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं ताकि दुनिया की शक्ति आप के साथ आये ?... (**व्यवधान**)

मैं जानना चाहता हूं दुनिया के देश आपकी तब मदद करेंगे जबकि आपकी ताकत का पता उनको हो, आपकी क्या ताकत है कि दुनिया के देश आपकी मदद करें ?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Unlawful Sale of Land in Delhi

SNQ. 5. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the land in the rural areas of Delhi, notices for the acquirement of which have already been issued, is being sold by certain persons and colonisers to the public ;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to stop this unlawful sale of land save the public from the clutches of certain unsocial elements ; and

(c) the measures adopted by Government to publicise the facts about those land or areas which have been acquired or are to be acquired so that people may not purchase such land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Certain complaints have been received about such deals in respect of notified lands.

(b) and (c). Following measures have been taken in this regard :—

(i) Publicity is being done through daily newspapers advising the public not to purchase notified/acquired land without ascertaining the title of the seller from Delhi Administration in the Land and Building Department.

(ii) Notice Boards have been installed at various important places in East Shahdara Area and also in Sub-Registrar's Office notifying that lands in the areas had been acquired and that public should not purchase them.

(iii) Reports are lodged with the police for encroachments on the acquired land and several persons, have been arrested for illegal sale of land.

(iv) A Police patrol to prevent illegal construction has been provided.

(v) Lands earmarked for community facilities are being fenced with barbed wires and Boards displaying that land is acquired, have been fixed up.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि तिलक नगर से लेकर नजफगढ़ तक और दिल्ली के आस पास जो सैकड़ों नई कालोनीज बनी हैं और बावजूद आपकी पब्लिसिटी के बनी हैं दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के सहयोग से, और बनती चली जा रही हैं, जो कालोनाइजर्स हैं उनके जो जाली नक्शे हैं, उन जाली नक्शों को देख कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग जमीन खरीद रहे हैं और सरकारी जमीन पर कब्जा करते जा रहे हैं, इसका क्या कारण है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं क्या इसका यह भी कारण है कि जो जमीन आपने एक्वायर की है और वह वर्षों तक खाली पड़ी रही हैं, इसलिये लोगों को मौका मिला उस पर कब्जा करने के लिये ? तो जो जमीन खाली है उसके सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला क्यों नहीं किया जाता ?

मैं एक प्रश्न और करना चाहता हूं आप एक्वायर भी करते हैं, एक्वायर की हुई जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से मिलकर नाजायज तौर पर वह उसे लोगों को दे भी रहे हैं लेकिन कई हजार एकड़ जमीन डूब भी गई है जैसे बाग काले खां के पास रिंग रोड बनी तो दस हजार एकड़ जमीन डूब गई और उसके निकास का कोई साधन नहीं है। 15 हजार आदमी उसकी वजह से परेशान हैं, उनके जाने का कोई साधन नहीं है, तैरकर भी नहीं जा सकते, इतना गहरा पानी है। तरह-तरह की बीमारियां हो रही हैं। तो इसके लिये क्या कार्यवाही आप कर रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

दूसरे, यह जो पब्लिसिटी के साधन हैं यह स्वयं सरकार कर रही है या दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के जरिये कर रही है ? अगर दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के जरिये कर रही है तो क्या कारण है, यह कामयाब क्यो नहीं होता ? उस के लिए उनके ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ? आपकी स्थिति तो यह है कि शादी के घोड़े पर सवार है और लगाम दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के हाथ में है, दूल्हा आप नजर आते हैं, तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जवाब आपको देना पड़ता है और करप्शन का घर दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। इसके लिए आप कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, we are aware that there is a considerable area where unauthorised construction has been done. Sometime ago, a policy has been evolved and according to that policy, all the 103 colonies which had come up till 1962,

were regularised. Between 1962-67, another 101 colonies have come up. Out of 101,54 colonies have been regularised. 38 are in such areas which could not be regularised. But, in 1970 particularly, a number of new encroachments have come up. Sir, in Shahdara area alone we discovered two days ago that 2700 houses have been built in such areas and land which had been acquired and paid for by the DDA. Therefore, some demolition operation has been undertaken. Some of those people have gone and taken a stay order. I can assure my hon friend here that the DDA is not going to compromise at all on anything which encroaches on the Government land or the acquired land because these lands are in accordance with the Master Plan. We wish to colonies them through Co-operative Societies and by direct colonisation for middle and lower income groups. Therefore, their regularisation will in no circumstances be permitted. 200 cases have been launched under the Criminal Act in the Shahdara area alone and 50 persons have been prosecuted. We are taking very firms and strong action against those unscrupulous colonisers who are trying to sell land which do not belong to them or which is under notification. I can assure my friend that firm steps will be taken.

So far as the flooded areas are concerned, I take due notice of it and I will take action about it.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी भी जैसा आप ने बताया कि बहुत कोशिश की जा रही है लेकिन दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से मिलकर और कारपोरेशन से मिलकर सरकारी जमीनों पर कम से कम 200 मन्दिर बना दिये गए हैं और वहां चूर्ण बेचने और दवाई बेचने का काम होता है, हाथ देखने वाले पंडित वहां बैठे हुये हैं, तो इस ढंग से सरकारी जमीन पर जो अनधिकृत रूप से लोग कब्जा किये हुये हैं उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have taken notice of the information and if anybody has misused it, we will take action against him.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का पिछले कई वर्षों से बहुत तेजी से विकास हो रहा है, काफी तेजी से यहां पर जनता बढ़ती जा रही। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जिन लोगों ने नाजायज मकान बनाए हैं और उन्हें टेलीफोन भी मिले हैं, बिजली भी उन्हें मिल रही है, मकान की सरकार द्वारा रजिस्ट्री भी की जाती है यह सब चीजें हो रही हैं, तो क्या आप प्रारंभ में यह सब रोकने को तैयार हैं कि उनको फोन वगैरह न मिले जब तक कि सरकार उसके बारे में घोषणा न कर दे ? और क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर भी गया है कि दिल्ली में पिछले दो साल में यह जो बने हुये मकान हैं उनका किराया जहां पहले तीन सौ रुपये था वह आज पांच सौ रुपये हो गया है, इसको रोकने के लिए कोई विशेष कदम आपने उठाया है ? इसका मूल कारण है कि लोगों को रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है और लोग ज्यादा पैसा देकर मकान किराये पर लेते हैं ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : जानाबेआला, मेरे मित्र ने यह ठीक फरमाया कि दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी के कारण लोगों को मकान नहीं मिलता है..(**व्यवधान**)...इसीलिये हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि और नये मकान और कालोनीज बनाई जायें जितनी कि हम बना सकते हैं। डी डी ए ने इसके लिए काफी काम किया है और कोशिश की जा रही है। जहां तक अनएथोराइज्ड कालोनीज में बिजली पानी देने का सवाल है तो मेरे ख्याल में मेरे आनरेबल दोस्त यह सवाल अपने उन नेताओं से करें जो कारपोरेशन में हैं जो बिजली पानी देते हैं, वह न दिया करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूसरा जो मेरा सवाल था उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया। किराया आज इतना बढ़ा हुआ है कि उसके कारण जिस ने दो साल पहले मकान लिया उससे मकान मालिक कहते हैं कि खाली करो क्योंकि उसको तीन सौ की जगह पांच सौ मिल रहा है, तो

उसके लिये कोई विशेष रोकथाम आपने की है ? कोई कानून उसके लिये बनाया है ?

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : बढ़ते हुये किराए को रोकने के लिए एक रेंट कंट्रोल ऐक्ट तो है। लेकिन असल बात यह है कि रहने वाले लोग ज्यादा हैं और मकान कम हैं। जब तक मकान और न बनें तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। इसीलिये हम उत्सुक हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मकान बनें।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : JJ Colony is one of the unauthorised colonies which have come up some years ago and if I am correct, the Delhi Administration wanted to regularise it. May I know what has happened to that ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I understand, the colony which my friend refers to is J J colony. In this originally plots of 80 sq. yards were allotted to the juggi-Jhompri dwellers ; but than later on they passed over to people who were unauthorised. We have initiated action against them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Legislation Regarding Use of Defence Forces in AID of or in Foreign countries

*904. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in terms of Article 53 (2) of the Constitution of India as also the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission's Study Team on Defence Matters, Government propose to regulate by law the exercise of Defence Forces and especially the employment of Defence Forcees in aid of or in a foreign country ; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to introduce such a legislation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of Government as contemplated by the Hon'ble Member.

रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा विदेश भेजे गये शिष्टमण्डल

*906. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 अप्रैल, 1971 के समाप्त हुए पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा कितने शिष्टमण्डल विदेश भेजे गये, प्रत्येक शिष्टमण्डल के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं, वे किन किन देशों को भेजे गए तथा उनकी यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या था ; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Eradication of Dental Decay among Children

*907. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that dental decay among children is on the increase ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to eradicate dental decay ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants based on Imported Ammonia.

*912. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have now decided to permit setting up of fertilizer plants based on imported ammonia ;

(b) if so, the grounds for such departure from the policy hitherto followed ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the considerations for sanctioning the Dharamsey-Khatau Fertilizer Project ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This project had been under the consideration of the Government for a long time. The party had also done considerable amount of preliminary work in setting up the project based on imported ammonia. The Government have therefore decided to grant an industrial licence to the party.

Asylum given to Hijackers by Pakistan

*913. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hijackers of the Indian Airlines plane from Srinagar to Lahore have been given political asylum by the Pakistan Government ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India considers the granting of political asylum by Pakistan to these two armed criminals as violation of Covenants governing international civil aviation. The fact that Pakistan granted political asylum of them without any preconditions indicates Pakistan's complicity in the act of hijacking.

North Korean Exhibition in New Delhi

*916. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently any permission was granted to the North Korean Consulate-General in New Delhi for holding an exhibition of their products and machinery :

(b) if so, what kind of products and machinery they displayed ; and

(c) at how many places this exhibition was held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large number of items produced in the DPRK including light machinery, machine tools, agricultural implements, electrical goods, metals, minerals, chemicals, textiles, handicrafts, ready-made garments and Korean liquors were on display.

(c) The exhibition was held only in Delhi for ten days from March 11, 1971.

पेट्रोल के मूल्य में वृद्धि

*919. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल पम्प के मालिकों ने संसद द्वारा बजट पास करने से पूर्व ही समस्त देशों में पेट्रोल के मूल्य बढ़ा दिए थे ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली के टेक्सी और स्कूटर ड्राइवरों ने पेट्रोल पम्पों द्वारा गैर-कानूनी रूप से 3पैसे प्रति लीटर अधिक मूल्य लिये जाने के विरुद्ध कुछ पेट्रोल पम्पों के सामने 9 जून 1971 को प्रदर्शन किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने पेट्रोल पम्प के मालिकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) संसद में जिस दिन वित्त बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया था, उस दिन की अर्ध-रात्री से उत्पादन-शुल्क की संशोधित दरें लागू हो जाती हैं । अतः पेट्रोल के उत्पादन-शुल्क की दर में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप, 29-5-71 की अर्ध-रात्री से पेट्रोल-पम्प का व्यापारी पेट्रोल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के लिए पात्र बन जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रैस की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, पेट्रोल के व्यापारियों द्वारा पेट्रोल के

विक्रय पर प्रति लीटर 2 पैसे के अनधिकृत "सेवा प्रभार" (सर्विस चार्ज) के प्रवर्तन के विरुद्ध, कुछ टैक्सी एवं स्कूटर चालकों ने दिल्ली में 9-6-71 को कुछ पेट्रोल पम्पों के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था।

सरकार तथा तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा किये गये हस्तक्षेप के परिणामस्वरूप, दिल्ली में व्यापारियों ने 10-6-71 से पेट्रोल पर अनधिकृत "सेवा प्रभार" लेना बन्द कर दिया।

World Bank Scheme for opening hospitals in Rural Areas

*920. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank have prepared a scheme for opening hospitals in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and Mysore; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the progress made in its implementation so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). A Pre-Appraisal Mission of the World Bank has prepared a scheme for the intensification of the Family Planning Programme in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Mysore. It envisages the opening of additional Maternity hospitals, addition of Maternity Wings in selected Primary Health Centre and opening of more subcentres. The matter is still under negotiation.

Merger of Safdarjang Hospital with A.I.I,M.S. New Delhi

*921. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken on the proposal under Government consideration for merger of the Safdarjang Hospital with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ; and

(b) if not, when this decision is likely to be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Availability of Calories and Protein in an Average Indian Diet

*922. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the improvement, if any, in the availability of calories and protein in an average Indian diet during the last five years ;

(b) how such availability compares with the international average and particularly the average in Afro-Asian countries ; and

(c) whether the export of certain items of our production that are important for the country's nutritional needs is carefully examined and to the extent necessary curtailed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, Sir. All the relevant factors are taken into consideration and the exports are regulated accordingly.

STATEMENT

(a) There has been an increase in the availability of Calories and Protein in the average diet during this period as indicated below :

Per capita daily availability of Calories and Proteins in India 1966-1970.

Year	Calories*	Proteins* (gms.)
1966	1783	48.6
1967	1712	48.6
1968	1919	54.3
1969	1889	51.7
1970	1928	53.3

*The figures do not include the calories and proteins derived from milk and milk products and eggs since the figures for per capita availability of these foodstuffs are not available.

(b) In 1966 the total availability of calories in India was 2020 which fell short by approximately 400 Calories of the International average of 2420 Calories and by 300 Calories of the average of Afro-Asian countries 2306. In case of Proteins, the availability in India of 51.5 gms. fell short by 15.5 gms. of the international average of 67 gms. and by 12.8 gms. of the Afro-Asian average of 64.3 gms.

Demolition of Jhuggies near Railway Colony, Dhaula Kuan and Bapu-Dham in Delhi

*923. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the Delhi Development Authority had demolished nearly 1500 Jhuggies near Railway Colony, Dhaula Kuan and Bapu-Dham with the help of Police without any prior intimation to the dwellers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether many families out of them are still staying on the footpaths and on the road-side and are facing difficulties ; and

(d) what compensation has been paid to each family and the steps to be taken by the Government to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) One site (Chanakyapuri) involving 770 new jhuggies was cleared.

(b) These jhuggis which constituted unauthorised encroachment on Government and Public lands had come up in a few days With a view to checking this increasing nuisance, prompt steps had to be taken to clear these jhuggis before they established themselves.

(c) Out of 300 jhuggis which were re-erected unauthorisedly on the road-side, about 100 are occupied and the rest are lying vacant.

(d) As the encroachments were unauthorised, the question of paying compensation did not arise.

As regards the rehabilitation of squatters there is a Scheme known as Jhuggi and Jhonpri Removal Scheme according to which the pre-July, 1960 squatters are provided alternative accommodation in comparatively central localities and the post-July, 1960 squatters are taken to camping sites on the periphery of the city. The Scheme is, however, under review.

Second Shift in Government of India Presses

*928. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to acute paper shortage in the country the second shifts sanctioned in the Government of India Presses have not been started ;

(b) if so, the names of Government of India Presses where the Second Shifts are not working ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet this paper shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India Presses at Koratty, Coimbatore and Ring road, New Delhi.

(c) The *Ad Hoc* Committee on paper constituted by Government are looking into the problems of developing shortages of writing and printing papers in particular. Further, in order to meet the situation, a Crash Programme to augment the production of existing units has been organised. Licences for expansion of existing capacities have also been granted. New capacities both in public and private sectors have been approved. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on paper industry is also trying to discipline the production pattern, prices and distribution of paper.

जबलपुर में एक कुबक को छावनी क्षेत्र से निकाला जाना

3845. डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1863 तथा 1864 में जबलपुर छावनी का निर्माण करते समय गोरख-

पुर गांव के एक भाग को बिना मुआवजा दिए ही छावनी क्षेत्र में शामिल कर लिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त भूमि का पट्टे पर अधिकरण करते समय तथा स्वामित्व अधिकार किसानों को ही देते समय वर्ष 1863 तथा 1864 में बन्दोबस्त न्यायालय के माध्यम से वहां के लोगों के साथ एक संयुक्त समझौता कर लिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या 1882 में दूसरा समझौता करते समय उपरोक्त (ख) भाग में वर्णित समझौते की दृष्टि से किसानों को निष्कासन के नोटिस जारी नहीं किए गए थे ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को जब कभी भूमि की आवश्यकता होती है तो वह उसे मुआवजा दे कर ही प्राप्त करती है ;

(ङ) क्या छावनी अधिकारियों तथा जबलपुर के एम० ई० ओ० ने एक वृद्ध कृषक को उसके प्लाट संख्या 65, 1863 तथा 1864 के खसरा संख्या 1278 से बिना मुआवजा दिए ही निकाल दिया था ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (च). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसको सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

जबलपुर छावनी क्षेत्र से निष्कासित किसानों को क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान

3846. **डा० गोविन्द दास** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनेकों किसानों को क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान किये बिना जबलपुर छावनी क्षेत्र से छावनी अधिनियम की धारा 280 और 286 के अन्तर्गत निष्कासित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या अधिकारियों को यह अधिकार है कि वे क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान किये बिना, जैसाकि 1863 और 1864 के सैटलमेंट कोर्ट के समझौते, जो जनता तथा अधिकारियों के बीच हुआ था, में व्यवस्था की गई है, किसानों को निकाल सकते हैं ;

(ग) क्या जबलपुर छावनी से निष्कासित किसानों से क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए और प्रदेश में अपनी भूमि वापस लेने के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र दिये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके प्रार्थना पत्रों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसको सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Allotment of Paraffin Wax

3847. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the parties or persons to whom allotment of paraffin wax was made from tha Central Government pool or quota for the year 1969-70 and 1971 (upto the end of May, 1971) State-wise and quantity-wise ;

(b) the number of pending applications from various States, particularly Assam State (names of the parties, quantity applied for) ; and

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry whether the parties or persons to whom paraffin wax has been allotted during the said period, used the allotted quantity for manufacturing candles etc., or sold the wax in the black market ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM ANN CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Central Government have no pool or quota of paraffin wax.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Wearing of Military Uniform by Retired Army Officials on Re-Employment in Civil Service

3848. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Army officials after retirement from the Army cannot wear Army uniform and Rank badges when re-employed in Civil Service except on ceremonial occasions ; and

(b) whether the ex-Army officials re-employed in the Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guards, Delhi are authorised to wear Army uniform and badges of Rank of the Army during their normal duty hours, when they have been issued the badges of rank and uniform by the Directorate ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Manufacture of Mineral Turpentine Dry-Cleaning Petrol

3849. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether mineral turpentine dry-cleaning petrol has been stopped by the Assam Oil Company, Digboi, since the Chinese aggression in 1962 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that at present all the Dry Cleaners and Dyers of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura are procuring this material from Bombay and Calcutta by paying 100 per cent premium on actual price ; and

(c) whether Government will direct the Assam Oil Company to start again the manufacture of mineral turpentine dry-cleaning petrol in order to mitigate the sufferings of dry-cleaners and dyers of Eastern States ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The production of mineral turpentine oil at Digboi Refinery has been discontinued since 1965 for the following reasons :

(i) The requirements in the Assam Region were very small, being only 56 tonnes in 1963 and 68 tonnes in 1964. This small requirement can be conveniently moved from Calcutta and it is not economical for a refinery to produce such meagre quantities on an annual basis.

(ii) Upto 1965 Digboi Refinery was meeting the requirements of mineral turpentine oil even in the Calcutta pricing area. As against its production of around 3,000 tonnes, the consumption within the Assam region was only 50 to 70 tonnes. On the other hand, Assam requirements of kerosene had to be supplemented from Calcutta. It was, therefore, decided to discontinue the production of mineral turpentine oil in Digboi.

The dry-cleaning petrol or non-leaded petrol, however, continues to be produced by the Digboi Refinery and is also being marketed in the Assam region.

(b) The entire requirements of the country for mineral turpentine oil are met from Bombay and Calcutta only. Therefore, the dry-cleaners in the Assam region are not in any more disadvantageous position than the consumers of MTO say in Himachal Pradesh, or Jammu and Kashmir or Kerala.

(c) Does not arise in view of answers to parts (a) and (b) of the question.

पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा चटगांव के निकट कैवल्यधाम मन्दिर का नष्ट किया जाना

3850. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी बंगाल में चटगांव के निकट स्थित प्रसिद्ध कैवल्यधाम मन्दिर पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा अप्रैल 1971 के प्रथम सप्ताह में नष्ट कर दिया गया था तथा उसके पुजारी को भी मार डाला गया था ;

(ख) क्या भारत और पाकिस्तान इस बात के लिए वचनबद्ध हैं कि दोनों देशों के धार्मिक स्थलों को नष्ट नहीं किया जाएगा ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) ऐसी कार्यवाही रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या करने का विचार है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) हमने इस आशय की खबरें देखी हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). पूर्वी बंगाल में अनिश्चित स्थिति होने के कारण, पाकिस्तानी सेना के इस विशेष अपवित्रीकरण और बर्बरता के कार्य के पूर्ण विवरण का पता लगाना कठिन है। लेकिन इस घटना से सम्बद्ध पूर्ण तथा प्रामाणिक सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं और अगर यह खबर सही पाई गई तो हम इस मामले को पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठायेंगे और नेहरू लियाकत करार के इस घोर उल्लंघन की ओर उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट करेंगे।

बिहार के सहरसा जिले में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

3851. **श्री चिरंजीव झा** : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के सहरसा जिले में मिट्टी के तेल की अत्यधिक कमी है ;

(ख) क्या सहरसा बरौनी के निकट होने के बावजूद मिट्टी का तेल बरौनी के दूरस्थ स्थानों पर तो भेजा जाता है परन्तु सहरसा में नहीं भेजा जाता और इसके विपरीत सहरसा को पटना अथवा अन्य स्थानों से मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सहरसा में आये दिन मिट्टी के तेल की कमी का यह भी एक कारण है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए उचित प्रबन्ध करेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) मई तथा जून, 1971 के प्रथम पक्ष के दौरान, सहरसा जिले सहित बिहार में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी थी। मिट्टी के तेल को हल्दिया से बरौनी तक पम्प करने की नई योजना के लागू होने के परिणामस्वरूप तब से स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हो गया है, जैसाकि निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से ज्ञात हो सकेगा :

मई, 71 के अन्तर्गत सप्लाई	9,200 मीटरी टन
जून, 71 के अन्तर्गत सप्लाई	14,900 मीटरी टन
प्रतिशत वृद्धि	62 प्रतिशत

(ख) बरौनी परिष्करणशाला में प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं से मिट्टी के तेल के प्रपुंज उत्पादन की जरूरत है जिसे बरौनी कानपुर पाइपलाइन में आवश्यक रूप से पम्प करना पड़ता है ताकि यह पाइपलाइन चालू रहे। ऐसा न करने से, पाइपलाइन एवं परिष्करणशाला को चालू नहीं रखा जा सकता है। इसलिये, सहरसा सहित, बिहार की आवश्यकताओं को अधिकांशतः कलकत्ता से रेल प्रेषणों से पूरा किया जाता है। तथापि, 15 जून, 1971 के बाद मिट्टी का तेल सीधे हल्दिया से बरौनी, पटना एवं उस से आगे तक पम्प किया जा रहा है और सहरसा तथा बिहार के अन्य क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए बरौनी तथा पटना के बाहर खुले तौर पर दिया जाता है।

(ग) सहरसा में मिट्टी के तेल में कमी कलकत्ता से तेल को रेल द्वारा भेजने में हुई कठिनाई के कारण हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न के भाग (ख) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Grant of Passports during 1970

3852. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who applied for the grant of passports in the year 1970 and how many among them were students ;

(b) how many students were issued passports during 1970 ;

(c) whether all students who got the passports were for higher studies, facilities for which are not available in India ;

(d) whether Government obtain an undertaking from these students that after the completion of studies they would return and serve Government for a specified period; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Concentration af Pak Army near Indian Border Town Karimganj

3853. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press report that Pakistan army is massing up near the Indian border town of Karimganj ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet the said situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government have seen Press reports to this effect. Government continue to take note of the changes in the position of West Pakistani forces across our borders with East Bengal. Our security forces have instructions to take appropriate action to meet any contingencies that may arise.

Alleged arrest of Indian Military Personnel for Spying Activities

3854. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian military personnel with their ranks arrested for their spying activities during the East Bengal conflict so far ; and

(b) what preventive measures Government propose to save the Defence of the country from such anti-social elements in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A Corporal of the Indian Air Force has been arrested under the Official Secrets Act, for being in the possession of classified Service papers and documents. The matter is still under investigation.

(b) Elaborate security instructions are already in existence to counter espionage activities. Directions have been issued that they should be strictly enforced.

Election to Agartala Municipality

3855. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) for how many years the Agartala Municipality has been kept under the Administrator by the Tripura Administration ;

(b) whether the Judicial Commissioner, in a Writ Petition, has given opinion for holding elections to that Municipality ; and

(c) the reasons for not allowing elections of the Agartala Municipality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) 16 years.

(b) Yes.

(c) The draft bill for amendments of sections regarding election of Municipal Commissioners under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, as extended to Tripura, is under examination. Holding the Election will be considered after the amendments are finalised.

Family Pension and Minimum Pension to Defence Personnel

3856. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Family Pension Scheme and decision regarding the minimum pension have been made applicable to the Defence Services personnel ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Based on the orders in respect of civilian Government employees, families of Defence Services personnel were made eligible for a family pension if the soldier had died in service or after retirement with a pension on account of causes neither attributable to nor aggravated by service. The scheme was effective from 1-1-1964 and applied to the families of those who died on or after this date. Simultaneously, the minimum pension payable as a result was Rs. 25/- p.m., including *ad hoc* increase. As from 1-3-1970, the minimum limit of family pension payable has been raised to Rs. 40/- p.m. irrespective of the date when the soldier died. Details of the scheme are briefly as follows :

(i) Ordinance family pension is admissible to widow/children even if an individual dies after rendering one year of service. It is admissible to the widow for life or re-marriage, whichever is earlier and to the children in case of her death. It is payable to a son till he attains the age of 18 years and to an unmarried daughter until she attains the age of 21 years.

(ii) It is payable on the basis of certain percentage of pay last drawn by the deceased subject to minimum as indicated above.

(iii) If an individual dies in service after putting in at least 7 years of service, the family pension is admissible at double the normal rate for a maximum of 7 years and there-after at the normal rates.

Special Family Pension

When a soldier dies of causes attributable to or aggravated by service, family pension at special rates is admissible. This scheme has been in existence for a long time. However, the minimum limit of pension of Rs. 25/- p.m. as from 1-1-1964 and Rs. 40/- p.m. as from 1-3-1970, as indicated above, are applicable also in the case of special family pension.

Situation of the Indian Sub-Continent

3857. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Senator Edward Kennedy in Washington warned on the 30th May, 1971 of a deteriorating situation on the Indian Sub-continent and said that the whole of the region was moving to the brink of war ;

(b) if so, the main features of the warning ; and

(c) whether Government have assessed the situation fully and are prepared to meet the challenge ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Senator Edward Kennedy wrote a letter to the US Secretary of State Mr. Rogers on May 27, 1971, which was published in the Indian papers on May, 30, 1971. He had also made a statement in the Senate on April. 1.

(b) In these statements, he has referred to the deteriorating situation and urged stronger efforts by individual governments so as to stop the inflow of refugees into India and facilitate the return of those who had already fled their homes. He said that the US Government must not stand idle. He also said that the situation in East

Bengal should be particularly distressing to Americans, for it was American military hardware which was contributing much to the suffering.

(c) Government is conscious of the grave problems created by the present situation in East Bengal resulting in a massive influx of refugees into India and has taken all measures to meet it.

Arrest of a Defence Personnel for Passing Secret Information to Pakistan

3858. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Defence personnel have been arrested in Shillong for passing on secret information to Pakistan ;

(b) whether large number of Pak spies have become active on the eastern border and they have started making dents into the army cadre for secret information ; and

(c) if so, how many such spies have been arrested and those of the Indian Defence personnel who are in league with them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). A number of persons suspected of spying for Pakistan, including some defence personnel have been arrested in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal. Detailed information in this regard is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pensions to Released Emergency Commissioned Officers

3859. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give pension to the Commissioned Officers who were recruited to the Emergency Commissioned ranks and were released from the Army ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Emergency Commissioned Officers from civil life are not eligible for a pension. They are eligible for terminal gratuity and the amount depends on the number of years of service rendered. Serving JCOs etc., who were granted emergency commission, are, however, eligible for retiring pension.

Manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre Based on Indigenous Raw Materials

3860. SHRI C. JANARADHANAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any application from the Kerala Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre based on indigenous raw material ;

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned it ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : **(a) Yes, Sir.**

(b) and (c). The application could not be considered favourably as there is no scope for further licensing of capacity for the manufacture of polyester fibre. The Fourth Plan production target for polyester staple fibre and polyester filament is 22000 tonnes. The polyester staple fibre units already approved cover a capacity of 30,500 tonnes and in addition, approval has also been given in principle for the erection of a 30,000 tonnes public sector polyester staple fibre plant in the early years of the Fifth Plan period.

उर्वरकों का उत्पादन

3861. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरकों के उत्पादन लक्ष्य गत दो वर्षों में प्राप्त नहीं हो पाये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप इनके मूल्यों में बहुत वृद्धि हो गई है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). उत्पादन लक्ष्यों के प्राप्त न हो सकने के निम्नलिखित कारण है:-

(1) राऊरकेला के लिये सी० ओ० गैस जैसे कच्चे माल की कमी, नांगल के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई और सिन्द्री को दिये गये जिप्सम की किस्म एवं मात्रा में कमियां ।

(2) विभिन्न संयंत्रों में प्रौद्योगिक कठिनाइयां और उनके फलस्वरूप हुई खराबियां ।

(3) बिजली में खराबियां आ जाना, बिजली की सप्लाई में कटौतियां, वोल्टेज में ह्रास और बिजली की अस्थिर सप्लाई ।

(4) श्रमिक तथा अन्य स्थानीय समस्याएं ।

(ग) और (घ). किसानों द्वारा अपेक्षित उर्वरकों के बीच का अन्तराल आयातों द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है । अतः देशीय उत्पादन में कमी होने से उवर्रकों के मूल्य में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

Sale of HS-748 Aircraft

3862. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some countries in the Middle East and Africa have shown interest in the Kanpur-built HS-748 aircraft ;

(b) the steps taken for the sale of these aircraft in these areas ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to increase the capacity and strengthen the production activities of the Kanpur Division ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contacts have been established with prospective buyers with a view to ascertain firm indication of their requirements.

(c) Por the present requirements, the capacity of the Division is adequate. The production activities of the Division are being reviewed from time to time, and, if necessary, the capacity will be increased.

Disbursement of Loan to Delhi Administration

3863. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a loan of fifteen lakh rupees sanctioned in this year's budget to be disbursed within the jurisdiction of the Delhi Administration has been released to the Delhi Administration ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether certain procedural controversy between the Delhi Administration and the Union Finance Ministry is providing a hurdle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been released.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some difference of opinion existed between the Accountant General Central Revenues and the Delhi Administration in respect of the procedure to be followed for disbursement of loans to individuals out of the above funds released by this Ministry. The matter has since been settled and the Delhi Administration have been disbursing the requisite amounts to individual loanees.

Statement made by Chairman of Asia and Pacific Affairs Committee Regarding in East Bengal

3864. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Patriot' of 4th June, 1971 that the Chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs sub-committee of the U.S. House Foreign

Relations Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives that the situation obtaining East Bengal is likely to result in the creation of a second Vietnam there ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government hopes that the international community will exert its influence to ensure that the situation in East Bengal does not worsen further and that peace is restored through a political settlement acceptable to the people of Bangla Desh, and to their duly elected leaders.

Permission to Italians to make Films on Indian Life

3865. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Italians want to make films on Indian life ; and

(b) if so, whether in view of past experience, Government of India has given them the permission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Permission for filming is granted by Government of India, subject to prescribed procedure being followed by foreign film makers making films in India. The Italian request will also be dealt with on the same basis.

Return of Bangla Desh Refugees

3866. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the announcement by Radio Pakistan claiming that Militry authorities in East Bengal have set up Reception Camps on important routes from India to facilitate the return of those who fled to India during the recent disturbances ;

(b) whether refugees have started going back to Bangla Desh ; and

(c) if so, the number which have since left this country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Reports regarding setting up of reception camps by Pakistan to facilitate the return of refugees from East Bengal are obviously intended for the purpose of propaganda only as the influx of refugees into India is still continuing unabated. As many as 8,50,383 refugees have entered India since June 10 when this announcement is reported to have been made. As against this, 3,109 refugees returned from Meghalaya to East Bengal due to the scare of epidemics caused by gastro-enteritis. This was, however, only a transient phenomenon. It will be possible for the refugees to return to East Benal only when conditions are created for them to return in safety under credible guarantees.

Slef-Sufficiency in Catalysts used in Ammonia Plants

3867. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India exports catalysts used in ammonia plants ;

(b) if so, to which countries and the quantities thereof ; and

(c) whether we are self-sufficient in the production of these catalysts ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fertilizer Corporation of India exported catalysts totalling 82 tonnes valued at Rs. 8.7 lakhs in 1969-70 to Bulgaria. M/s. Catalysts and Chemicals India (West Asia) Private Ltd. have exported 21 tonnes

of Low Temperature Carbon Monoxide Conversion Catalyst valued at Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Kuwait.

(c) No, Sir. However, the P and D Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India and M/s. Catalysts and Chemicals India (West Asia) Private Limited together have developed and manufactured a large range of sophisticated catalysts required for the production of ammonia.

Ships Repaired at Mazagon Dock

3868. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of ships repaired at the Mazagon Dock and the foreign exchange earnings therefrom during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The number of ships repaired at Muzagon Dock and the foreign exchange earnings therefrom during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71, is as under :—

Year	Number of ships repaired.		Foreign exchange
	Total No.	No. of foreign flag ships	
			Rs.
1968-69	586	268	140 lakhs
1969-70	543	222	121 lakhs
1970-71	572	200	170 lakhs (approximately).

Agreement between Mazagon Dock Limited and Algemere Bank of Netherlands for Loan

3869. SHRI M. M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mazagon Dock Limited had entered into an agreement with the Algemere Bank of Natherlands for a loan ;

(b) if so, whether an approval of the Government of India had been sought for that ;

(c) the amount of loan sought for and the sum drawn so far against the above loan; and

(d) the purpose of the foreign loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Mazagon Dock Ltd. has entered into two agreements with the Algemere Bank of Netherlands for loans under the Dutch Financial Export Credit Scheme. These loans have the approval of the Government of India who have also given necessary guarantee to the Algemere Bank in respect of these loans.

(c) The total amounts of the two loans and the sums drawn against them is given below :—

Loan Number	Amount of the Loan	Sums drawn
	(Dutch florins)	(Dutch florins)
1st Loan	2,750,000	2,554,453
2nd Loan	175,000	43,480

(d) The first loan was to cover 90% of the payment to be made to M/s. I.H.C. Holland towards the F.O.B. cost of the imported machinery and equipment, and the payments on account of know-how, technical assistance and supervision for the construction by Mazagon Dock Ltd. of a twin screw trailing suction hopper dredger for the Bombay Port Trust, and the second loan was to cover 90% of the freight charges in respect of the machinery and equipment in question.

विदेश भेजे गये संसद सदस्य

3870. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष सरकार ने कितने संसद् सदस्य विदेश भेजे ;

(ख) इनका उद्देश्य क्या था ;

(ग) इन पर कुल कितनी धन राशि व्यय हुई ; और

(घ) जिन देशों की इन्होंने यात्रा की उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Cholera Epidemic in the Country

3871. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is feared that cholera epidemic may spread in the country and take the shape of 'mortal cholera' where the death rate among patients is about 50 per cent ;

(b) the specific measures contemplated by Government to check the spreading of the disease ;

(c) whether some deaths have also been reported from various parts of the country by this disease ; and

(d) if so, the number thereof reported from each part of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : (a) Due to sudden influx of a large number of refugees from Bangla Desh, some of them carrying cholera infection, a number of cases of cholera and gastro-enteritis have been reported mostly among refugees from the areas bordering Bangla Desh. The death rate among refugee patients is about 14% as against the usual mortality of about 20% in the country as a whole. If adequate measures are not taken, there could be danger of spread of cholera to the border States as well as other parts of the the country, particularly where refugees are going to be accommodated.

(b) The measures adopted to check the spread of the disease include :

(i) mass anti-cholera immunization of evacuees as well as local population ;

(ii) immediate isolation and treatment of cases ;

(iii) disinfection of sources of surface water supply such as wells, tanks etc. ;

(iv) health education of the people in personal prophylaxis ;

(v) provision of sanitary amenities, particularly tube-well and latrines in refugee camps ; and

(vi) stock-piling of adequate medical supplies including rehydration fluids, anti-cholera vaccine disinfectants, particularly bleaching powder and antibiotics etc.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The Number of Deaths due to Cholera Provisionally Reported from various States and Union Territories so far since January, 1971

State/Union Territory	
1. Andhra Pradesh	8
2. Assam	70
3. Bihar	39
4. Gujarat	5
5. Haryana	—
6. Jammu and Kashmir	—
7. Kerala	—
8. Madhya Pradesh	25
9. Madras	86
10. Maharashtra	61
11. Mysore	8
12. Nagaland	—
13. Orissa	29
14. Punjab	—
15. Rajasthan	—
16. Uttar Pradesh	3
17. West Bengal	55
18. A. and N. Islands	Nil
19. Chandigarh	
20. Delhi	
21. Goa, Daman and Diu	
22. Himachal Pradesh	
23. L. M. and A. Islands	

	2
24. Manipur	16
25. N.E.F.A.	Nil
26. Pondicherry	Nil
27. Tripura	—
Total	410
Refugees from Bangla Desh	4375*
Grand Total	4785

*Includes 15 deaths in Assam upto 15-6-71, 592 in Meghalaya upto 11-6-71, 3762 in West Bengal upto 28-6-71, 5 in Madhya Pradesh upto 28-6-71 and 1 in Tripura upto 28-6-71.

Blocking of quarrying point at Madanpur Khadar (Delhi)

3872. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS and HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quarrying point (sand) at Madanpur Khadar (Delhi) is blocked for the last ten years;

(b) if so, the name and address of the Contractor and the amount which he paid to the Government as royalty; and ?

(c) the reasons for blocking the point for a long time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) It is blocked since 6th June, 1965.

(b) M/s. Paramjeet Singh Namtullah, 2274, Master Sheo Pershad Gali, Turkman Gate, Delhi. They paid Rs. 1,71,000/- as lease money. No royalty was paid by them.

(c) The point is blocked, because no passage is available to the sand area, except through the land of private owners, who do not permit the carrying of sand over their land.

नेहरू संग्रहालय में जवाहर ज्योति पर खर्च

3873. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नेहरू संग्रहालय में जवाहर ज्योति को प्रज्वलित रखने के लिये प्रति वर्ष हजार रुपये खर्च करती है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इतनी भारी राशि को उस पर खर्च न करके किसी सामाजिक निर्माण पर खर्च करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं। तेल द्वारा प्रज्वलित जवाहर ज्योति को जलते रखने पर 965 से औसत वार्षिक व्यय केवल 29,381 रुपये है। तथापि, 11 जनवरी, 1971 से तेल से प्रज्वलित-ज्योति को उपेक्षाकृत अधिक सस्ती गैस-से-प्रज्वलित ज्योति द्वारा बदल दिया गया है, जिसके लिए 1971-72 में केवल 1515.00 रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) गैस द्वारा प्रज्वलित ज्योति के लगाए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप व्यय पहले ही काफी हद तक कम हो गया है।

कानपुर में एवरो-748 विमानों का निर्माण

3874. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर में एवरो 748 विमानों के निर्माण का लक्ष्य बढ़ा दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो वह कितना है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 में कितने विमानों का निर्माण हुआ ?

रक्षा उत्पादन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां। उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को 6 वायुयानों से बढ़ाकर 9 वायुयान प्रतिमास कर दिया गया है। लक्ष्य को बढ़ाने का निर्णय 1968 में लिया गया था और यह वृद्धि उत्तरोत्तर रूप से पूरी होनी थी।

(ख) 1970-71 में 8 वायुयान दिये गए।

Policy of support to Arab countries

3875. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether none of the Arab countries has supported our stand in regard to the events in East Bengal;

(b) whether the silence of the Arab countries implied support to Pakistan; and

(c) whether in view of the attitude of these countries, Government propose to revise its policy of complete support to them vis-a-vis Israel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Arab countries generally have not come out in support of the Indian view point on events in East Bengal. However, some Arab countries have expressed sympathy for the plight of refugees and have offered assistance for them.

(b) Some Arab countries seem to be endorsing the views of the West Pakistani military Government.

(c) The support of the Government of India to the Arab countries in regard to the Arab-Israeli question is based on the basic principle of the inadmissibility of territorial acquisition by war.

Setting up of check posts by Pakistan for refugees returning from India

3876. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in checkposts for returning refugees along the East Bengal-India border to screen and scrutinise evacuees have been opened by the Pakistani Military regime;

(b) when the refugees would start returning;

(c) whether some refugees have been refused the entry to East Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government has no information in this regard.

(b) It will be possible for the refugees to start returning to East Bengal only when conditions are created for them to return in safety under credible guarantees.

(c) Government has no information on this point.

(d) Does not arise.

Visit of CP (M) Leaders to North Korea and Rumania

3877. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is keeping the records of visits of the political leaders outside India; and

(b) if so, whether Shri Promode Das Gupta and Shri Jyoti Bosu, Communist Party (Marxists) leaders of West Bengal visited North Korea and Rumania respectively and if so, for what purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Ministry is aware of such visits.

(b) Sarvashri P. Sundarayya, E. M. S. Namboodripad and Promode Das Gupta visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 16 to July 1, 1970 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Shri Jyoti Bosu visited Rumania from the 22nd to 24th April, 1971 on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Rumanian Communist Party.

Use of Nuclear Technology for Defence Purposes

3878. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided not to use nuclear technology for defence purposes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :(a) and (b) Attention is invited to the answer given in the House on 7th June 1971 to Unstarred Question No. 1417.

Free Supply of Common Medicines to Indoor Patients of All Government Hospitals in Manipur

3879. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Manipur is aware that the indoor patients of the hospitals in Manipur are suffering much as they are asked to purchase even common medicines ;

(b) if so, why Government are not supplying the indoor patients with medicines ;

(c) if the situation is otherwise, what types of medicines are supplied to indoor patients free of cost ; and

(d) whether Government are considering free supply of common medicines to the indoor patients of all Government hospitals in Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Abandoning of Kolenger Airfield, Imphal

3880. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Koirenger Airfield near Imphal has been abandoned ;

(b) if so, since when and for what reasons ;

(c) whether the land which was requisitioned for the airfield is being used for some other purpose by the Government or is being returned to the owners ; and

(d) how many such old airstrips built during the Second World War are being abandoned in Manipur and the manner in which the lands are being utilized ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Koirengi airfield which was constructed during the Second World War, is not being used by the Indian Air Force. The lands at this airfield belong to the Government of India. It has been decided to retain these lands for Defence purposes.

(d) The air-strip at Palel in Manipur which was constructed during the Second World War, is not being used by the Indian Air Force. It has been decided to retain the lands at this air-strip also for Defence purposes.

Reduction in Qualifying Height for Recruitment to Armed Forces

3881. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the qualifying height for recruitment to the armed forces has been reduced in respect of the people of some States ;

(b) if so, the names of those States ;

(c) whether Government are considering further expansion of the list of such States in view of their inherent short physical builds and otherwise good qualifications for the armed forces ;

(d) whether Manipur is and the tribal people of the eastern region are being added to the list of the exceptions mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The prescribed height varies from one ethnic group to another and has been fixed after taking into account the average height in different ethnic groups.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Manipuris in Burma

3882. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and condition of Manipuris in Burma ;

(b) whether the Indian Embassy in Rangoon is in touch with the fate of the Manipuris as a result of nationalisation measures in Burma ;

(c) if so, the details of the grievances of the Manipuris to which attention of the Indian Embassy has been drawn ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government of India to remove the grievances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). The number of persons of Indian origin is estimated at 2,23,000 but no region-wise break-up is available. The Embassy of India is rendering assistance to all Indian nationals who have been affected by the nationalisation measures introduced by the Burmese Government, but such assistance is not being rendered on the basis of any regional classification.

Special repatriation facilities are arranged by the Government of India. Subsidised rates are also being given for air travel. Ministry of Rehabilitation have certain schemes through which they give assistance to the repatriates from Burma. The Government of India is bearing the entire expenditure on the relief and repatriation of persons of Indian origin from Burma.

Alleged Corruption and Malpractices of Officers of M.E.S. Garrison Engineer (Factory Works) Kanpur

3883. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints or representations about the alleged corruption and malpractices of the officers of MES, Garrison Engineer (Factory Works), Kanpur ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the guilty officials ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Two letters have been received by Government in April 1971 signed by one J. N. Misra without any definite address, in respect of alleged malpractices pertaining to discrepancies in store-keeping, theft of stores, execution of unauthorised works, etc. The allegations are under inquiry. The question of taking action against the persons responsible for the malpractices will be considered after the completion of the enquiry.

कोका कोला का प्रभाव

3884. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :**
श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री 3 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7794 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य पदार्थ मिलावट अधिनियम, 1954 तथा किसी अन्य सम्बद्ध अधिनियम में संशोधन करके कोका कोला निर्माताओं से कोका कोला की प्रत्येक बोतल पर ये शब्द लिखने के लिए कहने कि "इसमें फोसफोरिक एसिड की मात्रा है" का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तिथि से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कोका कोला से दांत, पेट और दिल को बहुत हानि होती है जिसके कारण यूरोप के अधिकतर देशों ने कोका कोला की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोका कोला का प्रयोगशाला में परीक्षण करायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । लेबल पर यह लिखना आवश्यक नहीं है कि "इसमें फास्फोरिक एसिड" है क्योंकि खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण नियमावली 1955 के परिशिष्ट 'ख' के मद क.० 1.०1 के अन्तर्गत जैसा दर्शाया गया है कार्बोनेटेड पानी का यह अनुज्ञा प्राप्त घटक है । और कोका कोला इसी वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत आता है ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय पोषण संस्थान हैदराबाद में चूहों पर किये गये परीक्षण के आधार पर यह संस्थान इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा है कि कोका कोला का मानव पर कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है किन्तु हो सकता है कि पेष्टिक अल्सर और जठरान्त्रशोथ के रोगियों के लिए इसका उपयोग हानिकर सिद्ध हो । यूरोपीय देशों में कोका कोला के उपयोग पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध

लगाया गया है इस बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत नहीं होता।

मध्य प्रदेश में आवश्यक औषधियों की कमी

3885. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में आवश्यक औषधियों की कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में आवश्यक औषधियों की किसी कमी के बारे में सरकार को सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

3886. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने गांवों में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य में निम्न आय वर्ग की जनता पर परिवार नियोजन के प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के गर्भ में 441 परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र और 3302 उप-केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रकार का कोई राज्यवार अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है जिससे यह विदित हो कि मध्य प्रदेश में कम आय वाले लोगों पर परिवार नियोजन का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है। दिसम्बर 1967 के दूसरे पखवाड़े के दौरान क्षेत्रीय निदेशक (परिवार नियोजन तथा प्रसूति एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य), भोपाल ने यदृच्छा चुने गये जिलों में 250 नसबन्दी मामलों का मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन किया। आपरेशन करवाने वाले लोगों का आर्थिक स्तर और विभाजन इस प्रकार है :—

परिवार की मासिक आय (रुपये)	आपरेशन करवाने वालों की संख्या	प्रतिशत
100 से कम	167	66.8
101 से 200	60	24.0
201 से 300	15	6.0
301 से 500	4	1.6
500 से अधिक	3	1.2
अनुपलब्ध	1	0.4
योग	250	100.0

Gardic Vascular Surgery

3887. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all Medical Colleges in India have been equipped for performing open heart and cardio-vascular surgery ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that in no medical colleges/hospitals in Kerala, there are facilities for open-heart or cardio vascular surgery, although there are specialists in both ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) According to the information available with the Government of India, there is no post-graduate Department of cardio-thoracic surgery in the Kerala Medical

Colleges which handles open-heart or cardio vascular surgery.

Unemployed Doctors

3888. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 3000 doctors are unemployed in India ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the measures adopted to find solution for it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Since there is an over all shortage of doctors in the country particularly in rural areas, there ought to be no unemployment. As in December, 1970, 280 Health Centres were without doctors and in many others there is only one doctor as against two required. In District Sub-Divisional and Taluk/Tehsil hospitals also there is shortage of doctors, particularly of specialists in the District Hospitals. Because of reluctance on the part of doctors to serve in the rural areas, medical graduates may be finding it difficult to obtain full employment in urban areas.

(c) Suitable remedial measures are being taken to encourage doctors to serve in rural hospitals and dispensaries. Increased emoluments by way of special allowance, better facilities of living and working accommodation with adequate drinking water, sanitary arrangements and all weather approach roads to Primary Health Centres or Sub-Centres are contemplated, The former Minister for Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri K. K. Shah) had also issued an appeal to the doctors in the country to render service in the rural areas.

Memorandum From Workers of Government of India Press, Coimbatore

3889. SHRI DINESH JOARDER :
SHRI A. K. SAHA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the workers of the Government of India Press, Coimbatore against the high-handedness of the General Manager of the same Press ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SARI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A representation dated the 8th May, 1971 was received from the Government of India Press workers Union Coimbatore, communicating a Resolution of the General Body of the Union that Relay Fasting would be commenced from 14th May, 1971 until their demands were conceded. The demands related to :

(i) reinstatement of all the employees who were suspended for "legitimate Union activities";

(ii) probe into the "mismanagement and maladministration" of the Manager of the Press ; and

(iii) immediate transfer of the Manager of the Press and the Assistant Manager (Admn.) of the Press.

(c) Grievance (i) will be looked into in the course of the disciplinary proceedings currently being taken against certain workers. The representation does not provide sufficient grounds to take action under (ii) and (iii).

Supply of Facts by Indian Embassies to Arab Countries About Bangla Desh Refugees in India

3890 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Embassies in the Arab countries have given adequate publicity to the facts of constant refugee influx from Bangla Desh, the budget allocations made in the budget, deaths reported in camps and the story of refugees in camps in India :

(b) if so, what has been the response to the Arab press and in how many papers these have been published ; and

(c) if such publicity material has not been issued by our Embassies, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Our Missions in Arab countries have been kept informed of all relevant facts for giving publicity to them.

(b) The response of the press in Arab countries has been poor. It is not possible to indicate the precise number of newspapers in which this publicity has appeared.

(c) Does not arise.

Rise in Prices of Building Materials

3891. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the average price of each building material, State-wise in 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1970-71 ;

(b) whether abnormal rise in the prices of building materials has slowed down progress of the constuction of residential houses by the families in the lower and middle income brackets ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have under contemplation any steps for bringing down the prices to a reasonable level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) State-wise information is not readily available. However prices of building materials for Delhi for 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1970-71 are indicated in Annexure.

(b) Compared with the general rise in prices of all commodities, there has been no abnormal increase in the prices of building materials and it has followed the general trend of other commodities. This does not appear to have affected the volume of construction of houses.

(c) The Government of India are already taking necessary steps to augment the supply of essential building materials. For example a Cement Plant has been set up in Madhya Pradesh. Two more plants-one in Mysore State and another in Assam are under erection. To meet the requirements of bricks, some of the construction agencies in public sector are contemplating to start their own departmental kilns as well as mechanised brick plants.

STATEMENT

Prices of Building Materials for Delhi for the Year 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1970-71.

Sl. No.	Materials	Unit	Average Price for 1960-61 (Rs.)	Average Price for 1965-66 (Rs.)	Average Price for 1970-71 (Rs.)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	*Bricks* :-				
	(a) Ist Class	Per 1000	33.56	33.41	52.00
	(b) 2nd Class	-do-	28.75	29.36	46.75
2.	*Sand* :-				
	(a) Badarpur	per cu. Mt.	11.71	14.95	21.30
	(b) Jamuna	-do-	2.57	2.50	5.78
3.	*Aggregate* :-				
	(a) Upto 3/4"	-do-	10.99	13.66	26.77
	(b) Upto 1½"	-do-	6.12	7.00	9.56
4.	*Cement* :-	Per M. Tonne	143.31	182.80	226.45
5.	*Iron & Steel M. S. Round bars*	-do-	742.50	820.52	1397.09
6.	*Timber* :-				
	(a) Teak	Per cu. Mt.	705.65	919.12	1165.00
	(b) Deodar.	-do-	433.22	529.06	815.44
	(c) Sal.	-do-	521.22	604.76	585.59

Source :- Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi.

Salary and Amenities enjoyed by Navy Personnel

3892. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the salary, allowances and other monetary benefits enjoyed by officers of each category and other Navy personnel ; and

(b) each type of facility including holiday, recreation and others, given to each category of officers and other Navy personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Hon'ble member may kindly refer to the information contained at pages 52 to 74 of the Booklet "Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians in Defence Establishments—Book on Service Conditions 1971", which has already been distributed to Hon'ble Members.

गणतन्त्र दिवस 1971 की परेड पर खर्च

3893. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 जनवरी, 1971 को गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड की तैयारियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की है ;

(ख) क्या इस पर गत वर्ष खर्च की गई राशि से इस वर्ष अधिक राशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में इस पर कम से कम राशि खर्च करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). 1971 में गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड पर हुए व्यय का हिसाब अभी पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है। इस वर्ष की परेड पर भारत सरकार द्वारा किया गया खर्च और यदि वह खर्च पिछले वर्ष के खर्च से अधिक हो तो उसका भी विवरण, हिसाब पूरा होने पर, सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ग) अवसर के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड के आयोजन पर यथासंभव मितव्ययता का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। किन्तु समारोहों के आयोजन में कमी लाने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Ceiling on Urban Property

3894. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has asked the Centre to clarify some of the doubts with regard to ceiling on urban property ;

(b) if so, the points raised by them ; and

(c) whether they have been clarified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No such reference has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Advertisements Sponsored by G.D.R. in India

3895. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent increase in advertisements to various Communist and pro-Communist newspapers by the German Democratic Republic in India which give publicity to their political ideology ;

(b) the approximate amount which the German Democratic Republic has spent during the year 1970/71 along on these advertisements ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action in respect of the issue of these advertisements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) This is not known to the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Visitors from F.R.G. and G.D.R.

3896. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the important personalities who visited India during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 from the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic respectively ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-602/71.]

रूस से आयात किये जाने वाले मिट्टी के तेल पर व्यय

3897. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **पट्रोलियम और रसायन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रूस से आयात किये जाने वाले मिट्टी के तेल का मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ख) उस पर विदेशी तथा भारतीय मुद्रा में कुल कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) इस सूचना को बताना भारतीय तेल निगम के वाणिज्यक हित में नहीं है ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष में लगभग 10 करोड़ के कुल व्यय का अनुमान है ।

Appointment of Machineman in Government Press, Koratty

3898. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no Machineman in the Government Press, Koratty, Trichur District, (Kerala) till this date ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not appointing a machineman, thus idling the capacity of costly machines ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill up this post ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There are 14 Machinemen in the Government of India Press, Koratty.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Houses Built by Delhi Development Authority

3899. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses built in Delhi by Delhi Development Authority upto June, 1971 and allotted to public in all the categories ;

(b) the number of houses to be completed during the year 1971-72 ; and

(c) whether the prices for the houses have been increased in all the categories and if so, the extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a)

Built	Allotted
5606	4979

(b) About 9680.

(c) Yes, Sir. The increase has been between 3.3% and 35.3%.

Appointment of a Committee of Experts to review Working of Directorate of Psychological Research

3900. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee of experts to review the working of the Directorate of Psychological Research ;

(b) if so, the terms of references and personnel of the Committee ; and

(c) the time which the Committee will take to submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Yes. On further examination, however, it was found that this Committee would not serve the desired purpose and hence the notification, appointing this *ad hoc* Committee of Experts, has since been cancelled. Appropriate Internal Committees will be formed for this purpose as and when necessary.

Policy of North Korea towards India's Stand of Bangla Desh

3901. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the known or declared position of North Korea in response to India's stand on Bangla Desh ; and

(b) the known or declared position or policy of the Government of North Korea with regard to the refugees from Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of D.P.R.K. has not expressed any views on Bangla Desh or on the refugees from Bangla Desh publicity.

North Korean stand of Kashmir issue

3902. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the known or declared position of North Korth Korea in regard to India's stand on Kashmir question ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have officially informed us that the Kashmir question should be settled amicably between India and Pakistan.

Posting of Police Outside the Chancery of North Korea

3903. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some time ago, some police posse was posted outside the Chancery and residences of the North Koreans in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, why it was posted, for how long and why it was removed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was given police protection for about a month during April and May in response to an earlier request of the Acting Consul General of the D.P.R.K. It was withdrawn in May because its continuation was considered to be unnecessary.

Restrictions Imposed on North Korean Consulate

3904. SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the reported involvement of the North Koreans in the insurgency and subversive movement in Ceylon, any restrictions were imposed on the North Korean Consulate-General in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the restriction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERTAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र

3905. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ऐसे कितने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र तथा परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र हैं जहां परिवहन सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये केन्द्र ऐसे स्थानों पर जहां से सड़क सुविधायें बहुत दूर हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप

परिवहन के साधन नहीं मिलते हैं और वर्षा ऋतु में ये केन्द्र देश के शेष भाग से अलग-अलग हो जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन केन्द्रों में वर्ष भर में लगभग 6 मास कार्य बन्द रहता है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) देश में 5092 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं और इनमें से 2450 के पास कोई गाड़ी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). इन केन्द्रों में से कुछ तक आने जाने के लिए सड़कों की व्यवस्था नहीं है अथवा वर्षा ऋतु में अपने पास-पड़ोस के क्षेत्रों से इन केन्द्रों का सम्बन्ध अस्थायी रूप से टूट जाता है। फिर भी ये केन्द्र यथाशक्ति लोगों की सेवा करते ही रहते हैं।

(घ) चौथी योजना में प्रत्येक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के लिए कम से कम एक गाड़ी की व्यवस्था रखी गई है और तदनुसार गाड़ियां खरीदी और सप्लाई की जा रही हैं। खासकर अभावग्रस्त और दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों को सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए एक योजना मंजूर कर दी गई है और उक्त सुविधाओं में, 100 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को मिलाने वाली सड़कों की व्यवस्था करना भी शामिल है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पेय जल की सुविधायें

3906. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को पेय जल की सुविधाओं के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितनी राशि दी गई है ; और

(ख) उनमें से उक्त राज्य ने कितनी राशि खर्च की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राष्ट्रीय जलपूर्ती और सफाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शहरी जल पूर्ति और सफाई के लिए ऋण के बतौर 387.96 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी गई और ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति के लिए 46.88 लाख रुपये अनुदान के रूप में दिए गये।

(ख) राज्य सरकार द्वारा सारे धन का उपयोग कर दिया गया था।

Growing Unemployment Among Trained Nurses in Delhi

3907. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a growing unemployment among the trained nurses in Delhi ;

(b) whether even after completing their 3½ years training in Irwin Hospital, Delhi, some of them have been served with release orders by the Hospital authorities ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Due to non-availability of Vacant posts immediately.

(d) Attempts will be made to absorb them against vacancies that are expected shortly.

Rehabilitation of Demobilised Army Officers

3908. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to rehabilitate the demobilised Army Officers whose services were terminated after the conflict with Pakistan was over ;

(b) the number of those who are still un-employed ;

(c) whether the demobilised Army Officers' Association has submitted a memorandum to the Government ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). An account of measures taken to rehabilitate Emergency Commissioned Officers was furnished in the Statement attached to the Reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 13 of 29.3.1971. Out of a total of 8313 such officers required to be rehabilitated, 6654 have so far been absorbed either in alternative Commissions in the Army or in civilian posts including the IAS and Central Services and 1659 are yet to be resettled.

(c) and (d). A memorandum from this association received recently is under examination.

सर्पदंश के उपचार के लिए औषधि

3909. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1971 के अन्तिम सप्ताह के दौरान नई दिल्ली स्थित सफदरजंग अस्पताल में एक आश्चर्यजनक औषधि से सर्प के काटे एक व्यक्ति का उपचार कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस आश्चर्यजनक औषधि सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त औषधि के बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण तथा प्रचार के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना तैयार की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डी०पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). कोबरा के काटे हुए एक व्यक्ति को 27 मई, 1971 को सफदरजंग अस्पताल में भरती किया गया था। प्रचलित सर्पदंश निरोधी औषधि का उस पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा। किन्तु नेओस्टिग्माइन मेथाइल सल्फेट एण्ड एट्रोपाइन के एक इन्जेक्शन का उस पर शीघ्र प्रभाव पड़ा और वह स्वस्थ हो गया।

(ग) नेओस्टिग्माइन मेथाइल सल्फेट इन्जेक्शन और एट्रोपाइन सल्फेट इन्जेक्शन इस समय देश में ही तैयार किये और बेचे जा रहे हैं। जहां तक इन औषधियों को सर्पदंश के उपचार के लिए लोकप्रिय बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, इस प्रश्न पर तभी विचार किया जा सकता है जब सफदरजंग अस्पताल द्वारा प्राप्त किये गये परिणामों की देश के अन्य अस्पताल भी पुष्टि कर लें और यह बात निश्चित रूप से सिद्ध हो जाये कि नेओस्टिग्माइन वस्तुतः सर्पदंश के उपचार के लिए एक कारगर दवा है।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियों के निवासियों के संघ द्वारा ज्ञापन

3910. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियों के निवासियों के संघ ने सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). अनधिकृत निर्माण/कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के लिए विभिन्न अनधिकृत

कालोनियों की संस्थाओं से समय-समय पर अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग) 1 फरवरी, 1967 को कुल 204 अनधिकृत कालोनियां थीं। इनमें से 157 को पहले ही नियमित कर दिया गया है। शेष कालोनियों को जो नाम-कनफर्मिंग क्षेत्र में नहीं हैं, (उनको छोडकर जिनमें कुछ या बिलकुल संरचनाएं नहीं हैं), नियमित करने की कार्यवाही दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा की जा रही है।

Refinery in Uttar Pradesh

3911. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Refinery is to be set up in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a new oil refinery in North-West Region. The feasibility report prepared by IOC for the refinery is being examined.

Pollution in Kishanganj and Indraprastha Estate in Delhi

3912. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the exhibits displayed by the Meteorological Department at its recent exhibition to mark the 11th World Meteorological Day, depicting the state of pollution in the capital particularly in Kishanganj and that according to the Department. Indraprastha Estate alone is responsible for spreading 80 tonnes of pollution per square mile a month ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken or taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes. The Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, had put up a chart in this exhibition. The chart displayed the results of a short-term study on parameters like Sulphur dioxide, Nitric oxide, Hydrogen sulphide, Ozone and suspended dust at five sampling stations undertaken by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute in Delhi. Sulphur dioxide was comparatively high in Kishanganj area. According to the study air pollution in Kishanganj is due to emissions from the railway locomotive.

The Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute has no sampling station in the Indraprastha Estate and no survey has so far been conducted on the air pollution levels at the Indraprastha Estate. The figures calculated from the capacity of the Indraprastha Power Station indicate that the emissions should be of the order of 60 tonnes of Sulphur-dioxide and 45 tonnes of soot per day from this Station.

(b) Government is fully aware of the problem of pollution in the big cities of the country and proposes to bring forth legislation on the subject.

Family Planning Centres in Kerala State

3913. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to :

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres functioning in the State of Kerala ; and

(b) the number of new Family Planning Centres Government are going to start in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) 29 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres and 163 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres along with 1591 Sub-centres are functioning in Kerala.

(b) The State Government propose to establish 120 additional sub-centres under the Family Planning Programme during 1971-72.

Indane Agencies in Kerala

3914. THRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the places which are likely to be covered by Indane Agencies in the State of Kerala ; and

(b) the names of the places where the agencies have been granted to unemployed Engineers/ex-Servicemen/Co-operative Societies in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presently Indane is being marketed in Cochin (which includes Eranakulam and Alwaye) and Trivandrum. During the year 1971, it is proposed to extend the marketing of Indane to Palghat and Calicut.

(b) Four unemployed Engineering Graduates have been appointed as Indane Distributors at Cochin, and One Engineering graduate is operating as Indane distributor at Trivandrum.

Revolving Housing Funds for Kerala

3915. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the quantum of amount allocated in the Fourth Plan for giving loans/assistance to the State of Kerala for setting up revolving funds for acquisition and development of land and urban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The Fourth Five Year Plan does not specify any amount (s) to be given as loan/assistance by the Centre to the State Governments for setting up revolving funds for acquisition and development of land and urban areas. From the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central financial assistance to State Governments, including Kerala, is given in the shape of "block loans" and "block grants', for all the State Sector schemes taken together. The amount is determined each year after taking into account the size of the annual Plan, availability of sources etc. No amount of the Central block assistance is relatable to any specific scheme or head of development. The State Government are free to allocate the block Central assistance to various schemes and projects included in their Plan on the basis of their own requirements and priorities. In addition, loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India are also made available to the State Governments every year which can be utilised for acquisition and development of land and also housing in urban areas.

Treatment of Coronary and Cardiac Troubles

3916. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether instant care in all cases of Coronary and Cardiac troubles has been found crucial by a National Commission on heart diseases set up in the United States ;

(b) whether this Commission has suggested a team system of attention to provide instant care in all such cases ;

(c) whether Government have studied the recommendations of the Commission and the steps taken in U.S.A. to provide better and prompt attention in such cases ; and

(d) if so, whether any such steps are proposed to be taken in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Release of Kapurthala Plot belonging to Kerala Government at New Delhi

3917. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government to release Kapurthala Plot at New Delhi, belonging to Kerala Government and which is now in the possession of the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) A portion of the plot has already been handed over to the Kerala Education Society, as desired by the Government of Kerala. The remaining portion is occupied by the Delhi Police. As soon as it is vacated by them, this portion also will be handed over to the State Government.

Promotion in Medical Colleges

3918. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM :Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of teaching personnel in medical Colleges every year are promoted to Super Grade I positions ;

(b) whether Medical Teachers promoted to such grades are not allowed to continue their teaching profession ; and

(c) whether as a consequence of the above policy, there is a great shortage of experienced teachers in Medical Colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No. However, Supertime Grade II Officers (which category also includes professors of Medical Colleges drawing their teaching staff from the Central Health Service) who have rendered not less than six years of service in that category, are considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion to Supertime Grade I of the Central Health Service from time to time.

(b) Supertime Grade II Officers, irrespective of the fact whether they are medical teachers or otherwise, and who are approved for promotion to the Supertime Grade I of the Central Health Service are posted to available vacancies in that grade keeping in view their suitability *i.e.* possession of requisite post-graduate qualification and experience for appointment to these posts. The services of teachers are as far as possible utilised in teaching institutions.

(c) No. However, there is a general shortage of teachers in the Medical Colleges, especially in the non-clinical posts and super-specialities.

External Affairs Minister's Visit to G. D. R.

3919. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a friendly country like the German Democratic Republic was not included in his tour programme ; and

(b) if so, whether it has only a passionate propensity towards purely protocol propriety which prompted him to omit Berlin (G.D.R.) from his itinerary ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The German Democratic Republic was not included in the tour-programme of the Minister of External Affairs in June, 1971.

(b) It was not possible for the Minister of External Affairs to visit all friendly countries. However, Dr. Karan Singh, Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, recently visited the German Democratic Republic.

Statement made by Mr. Thomas Oduro-Kwarten of Ghana News Agency Re : Happenings in Bangla Desh

3920. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement in Calcutta by Mr. Thomas Oduro-Kwarten of the Ghana News Ageney in early June that the basic fact about Bangla Desh happenings and the massive influx of evacuees into India had not been effectively brought to the notice of the African Press and other mass media ;

(b) whether he has looked into the failure of our relevant diplomatic agencies implicit in the statement ; and

(c) whether any stops were taken by our diplomatic missions in Africa in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, However, Government do not sup-

scribe to the view expressed, because according to information available with the Government, the press in Africa has reported the happenings in East Bengal in considerable detail, and, by and large sympathetically. Our own missions in Africa have been using material supplied from here in this respect diligently. In addition, African papers have been using material available to them from international wire services.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indian Trainee Nurses Securing Job Abroad

3921. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR ; Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported news that The Indian Trainee Nurses have taken job in the foreign countries ;

(b) if so, their number alongwith the countries for 1970-71 ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ban such nurses for going out of the country in view of the shortages of Trained Nurses in the Hospitals in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Indian Doctors serving in U.S.A.

3922. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian Doctors are serving in U.S.A. in Medical Proficiency ;

(b) if so, the number of such doctors ; and

(c) the number of students passed every year in India in Medical line and how many of them are going abroad every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Some Indian doctors migrate U.S.A. for better prospects. Many go abroad for higher education and training and are expected to come back.

(b) According to information recently ascertained from the American Medical Association, Chicago. 3,900 Indian doctors are reported to be practising or employed in the United States of America.

(c) The number of medical students who graduated during 1969 was 9,315. The information regarding number of medical graduates going abroad is not known. However, on the basis of the number of passports issued, 2215 medical doctors had gone abroad during 1967.

Setting up of Factories for Manufacturing Insecticides in U. P.

3923. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether insecticides used for agricultural and horticultural purposes are manufactured in U.P. ; and

(b) if not, whether Government are taking steps to set up factories for the purpose in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are a few units in Uttar Pradesh which manufacture insecticides—technical material as well as formulations.

(b) Does not arise.

Language used by Indian diplomats on formal occasions

3924. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the language which our diplomats use on formal occasions while making speeches in foreign countries to which they are attached ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Our diplomats abroad use Hindi, English or the language of the country in making speeches on formal occasions.

Setting up of Chemical Fertilizer Factories in U. P.

3925. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and type of chemical fertilizers manufactured in Uttar Pradesh itself ;

(b) the quantity and type of chemical fertilizers imported from outside either within the country or from foreign countries; and

(c) whether Government will take steps to set up factories for the production of chemical fertilizers in the State and thereby make the State a self-sufficient one ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) During 1970-71 fertilizer production by the factories in Uttar Pradesh was as under :

Name of Fertilizer	Quantity in tonnes
1. Urea	3,81,000
2. Ammonium Chloride	25,000
3. Superphosphate	13,000

(b) The following quantities of imported fertilizers were distributed in U. P. during the year 1970-71 :

Name of fertilizer	Quantity in tonnes
1. Ammonium Sulphate	27,957
2. Urea	31,191
3. Calcium Amm. Nitrate	84,060
4. Di-ammonium phosphate	19,669
5. NPK (complex fertilizers)	29,889
6. Ammonium Nitro-phosphate	500

Information regarding fertilizers distributed in U. P. by the factories located outside the State is not available.

(c) Government's policy is to achieve self-sufficiency in fertilizers on a region-wise basis. For this purpose, additional capacity for production of fertilizers is being created either by establishing new units or expanding the existing ones. In doing so, the requirements of particular State are kept in view.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्रथम परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र की स्थापना

3926. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान निकट भविष्य में कराची के समीप 60 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से अपना प्रथम परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित करने जा रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तानी परमाणु शक्ति आयोग के प्रवक्ता श्री उस्मानी ने इसे भारत की परमाणु शक्ति क्षमता का मुकाबला करने हेतु योजना की संज्ञा दी है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पाकिस्तान द्वारा नाभिकीय प्रतिष्ठानों की स्थापना सम्बन्धी अपनी योजनाओं को न्यायोचित ठहराने के लिए पाकिस्तानी प्रवक्ता भारत की तथा-कथित परमाणु शक्ति क्षमता का उल्लेख करते रहते हैं ।

Vacation of Government Accommodation by retired Central Government employees

3927. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of WORKS and HOUSHING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of retired Central Government employees who have not vacated Government accommodation in New Delhi; and

(b) the reasons for not evicting them from the Government premises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 213.

(b) The action to get the Government premises vacated could be taken under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958. The Act has been struck down by majority Judgement of the Delhi High Court being void under Article 13 (2) of the Constitution as it contravened Article 14 thereof. Action

to re-enact the whole Act is in progress. It will be possible to take further necessary action to evict the unauthorised occupants after the Act is re-enacted.

Environment Studies before issue licences to Zuari Agri Chemical and C. I. B. A. Pesticides

3928. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether any environmental studies were required from Zuari Agro Chemicals on the shores near Mormugao or CIBA Pesticides on the banks of the Mandovi river, before industrial licences were granted to these establishments; and

(b) if so, the effluents from these plants allowed to be discharged into the sea and the river, and the quantity and strength of the effluents that each will be discharging ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Central Government Colonies in States

3929. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Central Government colonies set up in different States for provision of better facilities and assistance to the Central Government employees ; and

(b) how far Government have been able to meet the requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) About 38 new colonies have been set up all over the country in the past 10 years or so.

(b) The overall percentage of satisfaction in the general pool at different places is as under :—

Name of the State/ Union territory.	Percentage of satisfaction.
1. Delhi.	41.3
2. *West Bengal* (Calcutta)	7.56
3. *Maharashtra*	
(i) Bombay	10.64
(ii) Nagpur.	34.00
4. *Himachal Pradesh* Simla.	17.8
5. *Haryana* Faridabad.	86.33
6. *Tamil Nadu* (Madras)	2.1
7. Chandigarh.	6.3

Allotment of Government Quarters to Central Government Employees in States

3930. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Government quarters have been provided to the Central Government employees and the number of allotments made to different categories in various States ; and

(b) the proposals to meet the increasing demand of the employees to provide them shelter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement showing the names of the States and the number of residential units in the general pool which stand allotted to Central Government employees in different types is attached.

(b) Within the available resources every effort is being made to provide as many residential units in the general pool at various places as possible. During the Fourth Five Year Plan it is proposed to construct, 4,495 residential units in different types in Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

STATEMENT

Names of the States and the number of officers Provided with General pool Accommodation in Various types as on 1st January, 1971.

Sl. No.	Name of the State.	Number of Central Government employees provided with accommodation in types.							Total
		VII.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	
1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	*West Bengal* (Calcutta)	2	83	140	122	506	419	158	1,430
2.	*Maharashtra*								
	(i) Bombay.	7	60	116	404	332	1192	366	2,477))3,374
	(ii) Nagpur.	1	18	28	101	165	426	158	897)
3.	*Himachal Pradesh* (Simla)	—	11	22	35	54	172	302	596
4.	*Haryana* (Faridabad)	—	16	52	140	200	664	330	1,402
5.	*Tamil Nadu* (Madras)	—	12	30	—	168	—	—	210

Facilities in Naval Hospital, Cochin

3931. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the lack of facilities at the Naval Hospital, Cochin ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to increase the facilities at the said Hospital ; and

(c) if so, what are those ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Opening of air Force Recruiting Centre in Kerala

3932. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government will open an Air Force Recruiting Centre in Kerala considering the fact that the candidates from Kerala have to come to Bangalore and incur financial loss and difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : There is no proposal to open an Air Force Recruiting Centre in Kerala. Air Force Recruiting Offices are located on zonal basis. Kerala state is covered by the Air Force Recruiting Office at Bangalore. Apart from conducting recruitment of Airmen at Bangalore, the Air Force Recruiting Officer, Bangalore, also undertakes tours in his zone including places in Kerala state and carries out recruitment locally at various places. The tour programmes are given wide publicity. The present system is working satisfactorily.

Central Grants for Slum Clearance in Kerala

3934. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants proposed to be given to the State Government of Kerala during the current financial year 1971-72 for slum clearance ;

(b) whether the State Government have

made any request in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Since 1st April 1969 this scheme is in the State Sector. Central assistance to the State Governments for all State Sector programmes (including slum clearance) is being provided in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The State Governments are free to allocate funds for various schemes according to the priorities fixed by them. In view of this, no separate provision for grants for slum clearance to Kerala for the current financial year 1971-72 has been made.

(b) No.

(c) Question does not arise.

Grants for Works, Housing and Urban Development Programmes in Kerala

3935. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants sanctioned to the State Government of Kerala during the years 1968 to 1971, yearwise in respect of Works, Housing and Urban Development Programme ; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). During the year 1968-69, the following Central assistance was drawn by the Government of Kerala for the implementation of various social housing and urban development schemes of the Ministry of Works and Housing :—

Loan	Grant	Total
Rs. 12.35 lakhs	Rs. 16,07 lakhs	Rs. 28.35 lakhs

From 1969-70, *i.e.*, the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, all the social housing schemes of the Ministry of Works and Housing, with the exception of the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, are included in the State Sectors. Central assistance for all the State Sector schemes (including housing and urban development) is being released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The amount is determined each year after taking into account the size of the Annual Plan of the State and the availability of resources etc. No amount of the Central block assistance is relatable to any specific scheme or head of development and the States Governments are free to allocate it to different schemes according to their own requirements and priorities.

2. The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers was transferred to the Central Sector from the year 1970-71. No assistance was, however, given to the Government of Kerala under this Scheme during 1970-71 as the State Government did not ask for any funds for the purpose.

Ayurvedic University in Kerala

3936. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Covernment have received any representation from the State Government of Kerala for urgent setting up an Ayurvedic University in the state ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) the estimated amount to be incurred for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : (a) to (c) : The Government of Indian have recently received a letter from the Government of Kerala requesting for financial assistance for setting up an Ayurvedic University in their State. Since 'education' including setting up of Universities is a State Subject, the proposal cannot be accepted.

Agency for Kerosene Oil and Petrol in Kerala in Co-operative Sector.

3937. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set

up any agency in the co-operative sector to sell kerosene oil and petrol in the State of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the time by which such an agency will be set up and the funds allocated for such purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) ; (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

तिलपत में भारतीय वायुसेना के विमानों द्वारा हवाई अभ्यास

3938. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों ने अप्रैल 1971 में तिलपत में हवाई अभ्यास, किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय जनता पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). 4 अप्रैल 1971 को तिलपत क्षेत्र में वायुसेना वार्षिक समारोहों के एक भाग के रूप में फायर शक्ति का एक प्रदर्शन किया गया था। समाचार पत्रों में इस प्रदर्शन की काफी प्रशंसा की गई थी।

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को मान्यता

3939. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता नहीं दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त चिकित्सा प्रणाली को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मान्यता देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) से (ग). होम्योपैथी के विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए भारत सरकार देश के चुने हुए होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा कालेजों को भी अनुदान देती है। भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी अनुसंधान की केन्द्रीय परिषद् के माध्यम से भी होम्योपैथी में अनुसंधान कार्य करने के लिए अनुदान दिया जाता है। इस परिषद् के अन्तर्गत होम्योपैथी का एक पृथक केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान स्थापित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, शिक्षा के विनियमन और केन्द्रीय रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए होम्योपैथी की एक पृथक केन्द्रीय परिषद् का गठन करने के बारे में भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है।

2. भारत सरकार ने यह भी निर्णय किया है कि केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों को इस बात का निश्चय करना चाहिये कि आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक चिकित्सा (एलौपैथिक) एवं आयुर्वेदिक, युनानी और होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धतियां देश में राष्ट्रीय सेवाओं का विकास करने के मामले में अपना योगदान दें।

क्योंकि 'स्वास्थ्य' राज्य का विषय है। इसलिए सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रशासनों से समुचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। उनसे यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की विभिन्न गतिविधियों जिसमें लूप कार्यक्रमों में होम्योपैथी की सुप्रशिक्षित महिला डाक्टरों की सेवाओं को प्राप्त करना भी सम्मिलित हैं, में होम्योपैथी चिकित्सकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करें।

Rise in the Price of Kerosene Oil in Gorakhpur.

3941. SHRI N. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the kerosene oil in Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, specially in Gorakhpur

District, is being sold in retail on Rupee one per bottle ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to curb this rise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) :- The State Government has not sent in any complaints of kerosene being sold in eastern parts of UP., especially in Gorakhpur District, at the retail price of Re 1 per bottle. During May and early June, however, difficulties were experienced in maintaining full supplies of kerosene to east UP from Calcutta, owing to rail transport difficulties. The State Government was duly alerted and a request was made to equitably distribute the avilable quantities of kerosene and also to enforce price control under the Essential Commodities Act. As a result of the introduction of the scheme for pumping kerosene from Haldia to Barauni and Kanpur with effect from the middle of June, 71, the supply position has considerably improved and is expected to normalise in the next few days.

Production and Consumption of Rabies Vaccine

3942 SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of vaccine manufactured and used per annum in India ;

(b) the cause for delay in suppy of rabies vaccine in times of need ; and

(c) the storage facilities for rabies vaccine in major district level hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : (a) About 25 million ml. anti-rabic vaccine is manufactured and used per annum in India.

(b) There is no delay in supplying vaccine to the regular anti-rabic Centres by the manufacturing Institutes.

(c) The vaccoine has to be stored only at 4°C-10°C in an ordinary refrigerator. This facility is generally available in all the district hospitals.

Allotment of Land to House Building Cooperative Societies under Group Housing Scheme in Delhi

3943. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any House Building Co-operative Society, registered under Group Housing Scheme in Delhi, has been allotted land so far ;

(b) if not, the approximate time by which these societies would be allotted land :

(c) the number of the House Building Cooperative Societies registered prior to 1962 in Delhi, which are yet to be allotted land ; and

(d) the number and names of House Building Societies registered in Delhi under Group Housing Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not feasible to indicate the time limit.

(c) 33.

(d) 47-List is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT—603/71].

Clash between Punjabi and Bengali Employees of Pakistan High Commissioner's Office, New Delhi

3944. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been drawn to a report in the Times of India dated June 20, 1971 detailing a serious clash between Punjabi and Bengali employees of the Pakistani High Commissioner in New Delhi on Juue 18, 1971 ;

(b) whether some Bengalis were mercilessely beaten by the Punjabi diplomats ; and

(b) whether such acts for lawlessness even in the High Commissioner's Office are permissible and if not, whether Government of India has taken any note of such clashes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(c) As these are happenings within a foreign diplomatic mission, they are outside our jurisdiction.

Dilapidated Condition of C.L.T.R.I. Building Chingleput (Madras)

3945. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the quarters and Hospital Ward Buildings of the Central Leprosy Training and Research Centre, Chingleput for patients and staffs are very dangerous to live in ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to renovate the buildings and quarters ; and

(c) whether the employees are subjected to pay higher rent due to the merger of D. A. with Pay for those dangerous quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The buildings are being repaired and renovated. For this purpose grants were released to the Institute during 1969-70 and 1970-71. Budget provision for this purpose has also been made during 1971-72.

(c) The rent is being charged as per Rules.

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Heavy Floods in Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The situation arising out of the reported heavy floods in Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar."

Statement

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :

Kerala

The South West monsoon set in Kerala on 27th May and rainfall was normal till 23 June. In the week ending 30 June, there was usually heavy rainfall in almost the entire State, the rainfall during the week being 31 cm. against the normal of 15 cm. As a result almost all the rivers in the State were in high floods affecting vast areas. Large scale sea erosion had also occurred along the sea coast affecting a number of fishermen. According to the assessment made by the State Government about 24000 ha of paddy crop had been affected. Extensive damage had also been caused to cash crops, like coconut, plantain, rubber etc. More than 25000 houses had been partly or completely damaged. The population affected was about 6 lakhs. Twelve human lives were lost. There was distruption of road communications following breaches in roads. Landslides occurred in Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Cannanore districts. There was also damage to irrigation, roads and flood control works. The State Government took measures for rescue and relief. 25000 affected families were shifted to relief camps. Feeding Centres were opened. Free rations for a week were given to other affected people. Further assessment of the losses would be made by the State Government after the floods recede.

Bihar

In Bihar, the rainfall during June was above normal. There was heavy rainfall in some parts of the State in the last week of June. The Kamla Balan, Burhi Gandak, the Gandak and the Ganga were in moderate floods during June affecting some areas along the unprotected preaches of the rivers. The Kosi was also in floods but the flooding was only within the embankments. Parts of the Purnea district were affected by the floods in the Mahananda and its tributaries and the Ganga. The erosion by the Ganga

breached the Azampur Shanhar embankment. Construction of retired embankment in the breached portion was taken up immediately. Rescue and relief operations were undertaken by the State Government as necessary. There was no loss of life or cattle. Assessment of the damage is being made by the State Government.

Uttar Pradesh

In Uttar Pradesh, the rainfall during June was above normal. In the hilly areas, the total rainfall was 41 cm. against the normal of 17 cm. Due to heavy rainfall in the second week of June, there were floods in the Alaknanda and Mandakini rivers in Chamoli district. There were land slides also. Road and telecommunication were consequently disrupted. The Rishikesh-Joshimath road was damaged particularly between Sonli and Joshimath. The Nandparyag Ghat was washed away at several places. Seven bridges were also washed away. 3000 pilgrims were stranded between Nandparyag and Badrinath. Seven human lives and 460 cattle heads were lost 161 houses were damaged or destroyed, There were heavy rains in Pithoragarh district in the second week of June causing land slides and over flow of Nallahs near Dharchula. Road communications were disrupted due to washing away of Galmiti bridge near Dharchula and other bridges. There was damage to property to Dharchula town. One human life was lost.

The total loss in Chamoli district has been assessed as Rs. 10 lakhs and in Pithoragarh as Rs. 1 lakh. The State Government made necessary arrangements for transhipment of stranded pilgrims and providing relief to affected people. The inhabitants of Nandparyag town and other places threatened by land slides were advised to shift to safer areas.

There were moderate floods in the Ghagra river in the last week of June. The State Government have not reported any damage so far due to these floods.

A breach occurred in the railway embankment between Khadda and Chitauni Railway Stations on the right bank of the Gandak river on 3 July affecting some areas. Details are yet to be received from the State Government. The State Chief Engineer has proceeded to the site to make an assessment of the situation.

The flood season lasts till about the middle of October. A continuous watch is being kept on the flood situation. A further Statement will be made in August before the Parliament adjourns, covering the details of the situation till then.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : On a point or order, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : What has happened ?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I am a senior Member, and I do not raise frivolous issues. Because you made some remark, other Members started laughing. This is very unfair. You did not hear me at all...

MR. SPEAKER : This issue has been raised by Shri Birender Singh Rao.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I want to raise a point of order on this issue. Without hearing me, how can you decide whether it is a point of order or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : Point of order about what ?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : About the procedure of the House and also about the balloting of names.

Firstly, this notice was given several days ago, and you were good enough to tell the hon. Minister that this was a matter of such vital importance. It can only be decided by the Prime Minister. The Minister in charge can say that he will consider and recommend to the Prime Minister, but the relief must come from the Prime Minister's relief fund. Since the Prime Minister is not here, the House cannot get satisfactory replies on this matter...

MR. SPEAKER : During the question Hour and also at the time of calling-attention-notices, it is not the practice to allow points of order. Moreover, this is not a point of order.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Generally, five names are balloted. Many of us had sent in our notices. If one of those Members is absent, chance should be given to those Members whose names had been balloted and who had lost in the ballot,

MR. SPEAKER : These are the rules made by the House and it is this House which can change them. But it is not within my competence to go out of the rules.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : We can have a waiting list.

MR. SPEAKER: I very much appreciate the hon. Member's difficulty. I already said the other day that this was a matter which was engaging the attention of everybody and we should find some time for a debate on this. I have already asked the hon. Minister to find time for this debate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You can have a waiting list of Members. Supposing somebody is absent...

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes, it so happens that the gentleman comes right at the last minute.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आप के बेलेटिंग की व्यवस्था के बारे में है। यह काल एटेन्शन हम लोग जो उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, उन्होंने भी दिया था। यदि बेलेटिंग में पांच नामों को ही लेना था तो उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ के सवाल को दृष्टि में रख कर उत्तर प्रदेश के सदस्य का नाम भी उसमें आना चाहिए, हमारे प्रदेश के साथ यह भेद-भाव क्यों किया जा रहा है ? आपका बेलेटिंग का तरीका ठीक नहीं है। अब इस पर जो बहस होगी, उसमें आप हम को रखने की कृपा करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर्ज पांच हैं, स्टेट्स 18 हैं कैसे पांच उसमें घुस जायेंगे। इसके लिए डिबेट ही होगी।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Floods have become a regular annual feature in this country over the past few decades. The hon. Minister has only given us information very casually sent by the States about the extent of damage and the relief measures being undertaken. This was not the intention of the calling-attention-notice. The attention of the Government is invited year after year on this matter and it is the same sordid story repeated again and again, namely thousands of lives lost, crops worth hundreds of crores of rupees destroyed, railway property damaged, roads and other things damaged and so on. We wanted to know actually what steps Government had in view to prevent this recurring calamity in India, and how long it would take. Over the years as they have been dealing with this question, we can very well say that this is no longer a natural calamity in India, but it is a man-made calamity, because they should have been able to take steps to train the rivers and to put up protective embankments by spending hundreds of crores of rupees, if needed, to stop this misery in India.

We would like to know from the Hon. Minister the detailed plans to save the people of these three States, Bihar, UP and Kerala. The information he has given is also very sketchy. I believe the press has given more information than Government has supplied. Lives have been lost in Kerala. The Chief Minister of the State has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister. But no mention of it is made in the statement about the loss of lives in the States. Lives have also been lost in UP, but no mention is made of it in the statement.

The Minister should convince the House that he is really meditating upon certain steps. He is a very old Minister, very old hand at the job and a very able man. He should be able to say how much money is needed to stop this trouble, how long it would take and what he demands from Government. As several members have suggested, there should be a full debate on this issue so that Government gives adequate allotment of funds to tackle this problem and prevent this recurring loss in the country.

DR. K. L. RAO : In most cases, the floods are not man-made. When floods come, we have to pay for the occupation by nature of the areas affected. The floods are caused entirely by the excessive flow of the rivers. These are a normal feature in all parts of the world where there are rivers. We have to pay adequate attention to see that the damage is reduced. We have spent about Rs. 200 crores for flood control schemes. In the Fourth Plan, we have set

apart Rs. 138 crores, keeping in view the available finances. The more such flood control work is done, the less will be the damage. Here the damage is about Rs. 100 crores a year, and as we go on with our flood control schemes, this will be brought down progressively.

As for the information supplied, I have supplied the information I have received from the States concerned. The newspapers may publish so many things, but we cannot do that because we have to supply information which has been verified. We have to supply the hon. House correct information.

With regard to the Chief Minister of Kerala writing to us, I is true he has written. He has asked for Rs. 2 crores. There is a regular procedure for this. The Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power constitute a committee to assess the damage and than decide on the relief measures to be undertaken. There is nothing unusual in this ; this is the regular procedure. We are now only in the beginning of the flood season. The floods occurred only last week, in end-June. The Kerala Government itself has not been able to assess the full extent of the damage. Now we can only have a guess, but that is a different thing. The team that I spoke of consisting of the Ministries will be sent to the affected areas to make a proper assessment of the full extent of the damage. Meanwhile the States are authorised to spend as much as is required to afford relief and they will be reimbursed later. That is the usual procedure.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : It is not only in UP, Bihar and Kerala that floods have occurred but in other parts of the country also like Rajasthan and so on. As my hon. friend said, this has become an annual visitation. There has been sea-erosion, and now the floods have come in Kerala. According to the Kerala Government, the floods this year have been unusually heavy, more than in the previous years. The State has suffered seriously in terms of loss of life and property. About 5—6 lakh persons have been seriously affected and about 30—40 people have lost their lives. Four or five school buildings have collapsed besides other houses.

In the Statement the Minister has said that feeding contres have been opened and that ration for a week was given to the affected people. Every year flood and sea erosion occur, and for a week the people arefed and it is left like that. That means that the question of flood and sea erosion is not seriously taken up by the Government, is not tackled as a national calamity. It is the responsibility of the Centre to see that it is controlled.

The Minister said that they have spent some money and are controlling it. If they control sea erosion on one side, next year it occurs on another side, and if the process continues, within some years the hole land will be eaten up. It is said that Kerala was taken from the sea by Parasurama. If this continues, Kerala will be in the sea itself, it will not remain.

So, I want to ask the Minister whether, instead of giving some relief every year, they have a plan or scheme, if necessary by consulting foreign experts also, to see that this is completely controlled within a short time.

I also want to know what request was made by the Covernment of Kerala for immediate relief and what the Government of India is going to do about it.

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member has been asking about sea erosion in Kerala. On a previous occasion I submitted that the erosion has got to be controlled, otherwise there is going to be a large amount of damage year after year. That is entirely correct. I also submitted that the amount of money that we are spending on stopping sea erosion is not sufficient to meet the situation. We have consulted foreign experts and we have complete plans for providing adequate protection against sea erosion in Kerala. The amount required is Rs. 40 crores the rate of Rs. 4 crores per year over a period of ten years. If we are able to get that amount, we can safely say that the problem can be dealt with.

As I have submitted on many occasions before, this is a question which was discussed by the various organisations like the Public Accounts Committee, flood control organisations, State Ministers' Conference etc., and they were all of the opinion that it should be treated as a national problem, because it is something which is beyond the power of the State, but the last Planning Commission did not accept it. It is a matter for further review to see how we can find the finances, At the moment, the State is not able to find

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

much money. They are spending Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 lakhs every year.

With regard to the other question about flood relief, I have submitted in answer to an earlier question that the State Government wants Rs. 2 crores, and this will be given after the team visits the place.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur): Usually, when a question like this is asked in the House, Dr. Rao gives us a detailed account, but this time, I regret to say, the statement made by Dr. Rao is a gross under statement of the happenings in Kerala.

Twelve human lives have been lost. In the statement Dr. Rao says that about six lakhs of people are affected. May be these facts are got from the State Government, I do not know, but according to newspaper reports and the information we have received from the State, it has affected at least 12 lakhs of people. About one lakh of fishermen have been affected by this, not because of sea erosion alone, but in the whole coastline of Kerala, fishermen's huts have been flooded and destroyed. About 5,000 country fishing boats and about 3,000 mechanised fishing boats are now idle. About one lakh of fishermen cannot go to the sea. That is the position.

They are starving and a week's free rations are not enough for them. I do not want to go into the details of the tragic life of these people or the tragic incidents that occurred in Kerala this time. But the Government should go in detail into these incidents and must take action to give immediate relief. Of course as comrade Gopalan mentioned, relief should be rushed to that place, The hon. Minister mentioned the usual practice as to how these things are managed, But the people of Kerala cannot wait for all this procedure to be gone through and something should be sent urgently. The Revenue Minister of Kerala has asked for Rs. 2 crores as advance or interim relief. The loss is estimated to be about Rs. 10 crores. Banana plantations, coconat plantations, arecanut and rubber plants are destroyed and ultimately after the flood has receded one may even say that the damage would touch the figure of Rs. 12 crores.

Apart from giving relief the Minister should attack the problem at source. I am not an expert at flood control; Dr. Rao seems to be an expert. The Government is going to spend Rs. 180 crores on flood control in the Fourth Plan. I do not know whether this amount is enough for this massive problem.

Anyway you have to tackle this problem at least in two ways. There should be a comprehensive scheme for soil conservation. Comprehensive scheme means afforestation and conservation of soil, etc. This must be done on a massive scale; then only you can tackle this problem. By doing it in the piecemeal way you are not going to tackle this problem.

Secondly, as part of controlling the river, we tust take action at once to construct irrigation works and channals so that you can control the flooding of rivers. So my question is: firstly, whether the Government will rush immediate relief to the people in Kerala; secondly, whether they will formulate a comprehensive scheme and implement it on a massive scale for the purpose of soil conservation and thirdly, whether Government will give immediate assistance as part of flood control to the unfinished projects. The worst his area is Trichur district and to help Trichur district will the Government help the Chimini Mupli project? At least that district can be saved. You can control the river and give irrigation facilities to the agriculturists. I expect a categorical reply from the hon. Minister. Will immediate help be given to Kerala?

DR. K. L. RAO: My hon. friend has made a lot of suggestions and I shall try to take them up with the Kerala Government and find out whether these could be done under the Plan. He referred to the figures I mentioned. The entire information I got is based on the Kerala Government's report; I have not been able to get any other information, or more reliable information In fact the Telephone line were out of order and it is with great difficulty we got them. Whether forty persons or fifty persons died is not the question. What figures have been given by me, they have been given only by the Kerala Government. They have given the figure, and that is why I have given them.

About the suggestion regarding irrigation channels, etc., we are discussing it in

relation to the flood control. About the various suggestions that the hon. Member has made, I will pass them on to the Kerala Government.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Sir, he promised the other day to send a team of experts to Kerala. Up to this time, he has not sent any such team. Will the Government take immediate action on this ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As far as the technical side is concerned, there is no difficulty, but as far as the finances are concerned, that is the main difficulty.

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा) : श्रीमन्, उत्तर बिहार में खास कर दरभंगा, सहरसा और मुजफ्फरपुर जिले हमेशा प्राकृतिक प्रकोप की क्रीड़ा स्थल बने रहे हैं। इस अंचल से हो कर बहुत सी दुःखदायी नदियां, जैसे कोसी, कमला, बलान, गेहुंआं, भुतही करेह और बागमती प्रवाहित हो रही हैं। हर साल ये नदिया फसल के दिनों में भयंकर बाढ़ लाकर समुद्र सा दृश्य उपस्थित कर देती हैं। इस साल शुरु से ही वर्षा होते रहने के कारण वर्षा और बाढ़ का पानी इन नदियों में भारी उफान लाया है। फलतः लाखों एकड़ लगी भदई और धान की फसलों को बर्बाद कर मजदूर और किसानों की रीढ़ को तोड़ डाला है, तथा हजारों परिवारों के घरों को अपनी धारा में प्रवाहित कर उनकी जानमाल को खतरे में डाल दिया है। बाढ़ के बाद भी नाना प्रकार की महामारियों से आम जनता संकट ग्रस्त रहती है। उत्तर बिहार की जनता का यह स्थायी कष्ट हो गया है।

कोसी तटबन्ध के बीच तथा कुछ बाहरी हिस्सा जो सीधे उससे प्रभावित है, करीब चार लाख आबादी और 9 लाख एकड़ जमीन क्षतिग्रस्त है। तटबन्ध के अन्दर इन चार लाख लोगों का जीवन भार स्वरुप हो गया है। वे लोग बेबसी तथा दरिद्रता की अवस्था में जिन्दगी व्यतित करते हैं। स्थायी रुप से इन का कष्ट निवारण के लिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

इस के अलावा कमला, बलान, भूतही करेह और बागमती की बाढ़ से बिरौल, सदर और समस्तीपुर अनुमण्डल के कुशेश्वर स्थान प्रखन्ड में समुद्र सा दृश्य उपस्थित हो गया है। असामयिक वर्षा से 80 प्रतिशत रबी पहले ही मारी गयी। वर्तमान भयंकर बाढ़ से हजारों एकड़ लगी हुई भदई और धान की फसलें बर्बाद हो गयी है। बाढ़ से प्रभावित सिधिया, बिशौल, हसनपुर, रासेड़ा बारिसनगर कल्याणपुर, हायाघाट और कुकेश्वर स्थान प्रखन्ड हैं। कुकेश्वर स्थान प्रखन्ड के अन्तर्गत केवटगामा, हिरणी सिधिया और आसपास के इलाके में अवागमन बन्द हो गया है। किसान और मजदूरों की हालत बहुत ही दयनीय हो गयी है, गरीब रोजी रोटी के अभाव में निराहार रखते हैं। नाव और रिलिफ की समुचित व्यवस्था अविलम्ब रुप से अनिवार्य हो गयी है। किसानों को बीज और तकावी कर्ज की व्यवस्था निहायत जरूरी है।

मैं सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री से अनुरोध करता हूं कि बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण स्वयं करने की कृपा करें और तत्काल कष्ट निवारण के लिए सम्पूर्ण बाढ़ क्षेत्रों को अविलम्ब बाढ़ क्षेत्र घोषित कर हर प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान की जाय।

बाढ़ पीड़ित को स्थायी तथा तत्काल कष्ट निवारण के लिए रिलिफ का कार्य अविलम्ब गति से सतर्कता तथा न्यायपूर्वक हो इसके लिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है और सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री महोदय से इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए प्रकाश डालने का अनुरोध करता हूं।

DR. K. L. RAO : North Bihar is one of the areas where floods do occur every year. From the point of view of floods, North Bihar, North Bengal and Assam are three States where every year there are floods. So far as North Assam is concerned, there has not been much of floods as yet, so far. In fact, the monsoon months are ahead of us. In North Bihar, the rainfall has been heavy and the Buri Gandak, Kamala Balan, Kosi etc., are in floods as the hon.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

Member has mentioned. The State Government has not reported so far any extensive damages or of any particular measures that they want to take up. As soon as the State Government's report comes to us, or they contact us for any particular assistance that they require, we will try to give.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद बलिया : मंत्री जी का जवाब उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों और पश्चिम बिहार के बारे में नहीं आया हमारा आप से अनुरोध है कि इस पर वाद विवाद के लिए कम से कम समय रख दें। नहीं तो हमारे लिए बड़ा मुश्किल सवाल उपस्थित हो जायगा। रेलवे लाइन बह रही है, गंडक में सारा तट बह गया है।

श्री तुल मोहन राम (अरारिया) : चम्पारन जिले में हर साल बाढ़ का प्रकोप होता है इस बार भी एक लाख के करीब आदमी बेघरबार हो गये हैं।

श्री एन० एन० पांडे (गोरखपुर) : उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के तीन लाख आदमी मैरुन्ड हो गये हैं बड़ी गंडक की बाढ़ से, और खड्डा और छितौनी के बीच में रेलवे लाइन टूट गयी। स्थिति बड़ी भयावह है। मैं आप के द्वारा इस भयंकर स्थिति की ओर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसमें डिबेट रखने का मौका नहीं है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह मांग है कि इस विषय पर यहां डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य में राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं आया है। राजस्थान में अमूमन वर्षा बहुत कम होती है दुर्भाग्य से इस साल राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों में, जिनमें जयपुर, सीकर, नागौर, सवाई माधोपुर आदि जिले हैं, बहुत तेज बारिश हुई है, जिसके कारण कई सिंचाई बन्ध टूट गये हैं और करीब 70-80 हजार आदमी बेघरबार हो गये हैं। लोगों के मकान बह गये और काफी धन और जन की हानि हुई है। इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को मदद करनी चाहिए ताकि वहां किसानों और दूसरे लोगों को राहत मिल सके।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, before you take up the next item, I would like to submit that this morning we have got the most distressing news that U.S.S.R. is, competing with U.S.A. in supplying arms to Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER : If he continues to speak without my permission, nothing will go on record.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, I bow to your ruling. But I would request you to reconsider your decision.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever he says without my permission will not go on record.

SHRI P. K. DEO : * * *

अध्यक्ष महोदय : महाराज लोग तो बात माना करते हैं, अब आप बैठ जायें। आप पुराने मेम्बर हैं फिर भी आप इस तरह से करते हैं। वैसे यह पहला काल अटेशन नोटिस है जिस में श्री पी०के०देव और श्री एस एम बनर्जी एक हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO : This is a good occasion to censure the Government.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं कहता हूँ कि इस में गवर्नमेंट को सेंसर करने का सवाल नहीं है, चाहे रुस ने दिया हो चाहे अमरीका ने दिया हो।

श्री पी० के० देव : हमारी डिप्लोमेसी कम्प्लीट फेल्योर है। इस लिए उस को कंडेम करना चाहिए।

* * * Not recorded

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement re. Central Government Market Borrowings during 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of Central Government Market Borrowings during 1971-72. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—600/71].

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that Shri T. Thirthagiri Grounder, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Krishnagiri constituency of Tamil Nadu, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 2nd July, 1971.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why ?

MR. SPEAKER : You better ask him. No reason is given in that letter.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q. NO. 313 RE. UTILISATION OF ROSTAM CRUDE OIL

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sethi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, while replying to the supplementaries pertaining to starred question No. 313, in response to...

MR. SPEAKER : He may lay it on the Table.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I beg to lay a copy of the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

While replying to the supplementaries pertaining to starred question No. 313, in response to a supplementary by Shri D. D. Desai asking whether Government would not consider Kandla as the site for a new refinery, I had *inter alia* stated that as far as the location of the site in the North-West was concerned, it had been given to a Technical Committee whose report we were awaiting. The correct position, however, is that the IOC had been asked to prepare a feasibility report for a refinery in North-West and to indicate therein the advantages and/or disadvantages of each of the proposed locations. That feasibility report was received in my Minister of 1st June, 1971 and is under examination.

2. To the extent indicated above, I crave the indulgence of the House to correct the reply previously given.

12.43 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Governing Body of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, I beg to move the following :

"That in pursuance of Rule 20 (10 and 11), read with Rule 24(2) of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Rule 20 (10 and 11), read with Rule 24 (2) of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two member from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Central Council for

[Mr. Speaker]

Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy."

The motion was adopted.

12.44 hrs.

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and for certain incidental matters.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and for certain incidental matters."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill at the introduction stage. While there may be justification for a Bill of this type because of there being unauthorised persons staying in government land in Delhi and other places, after going through various judgements and the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill I think that government action is very hasty and without consultation with other political parties.

Sir, this Bill is coming because the Punjab Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act of 1959 was declared *ultra vires* on the ground that the action is discriminatory and violative of Article 14. Article 14 reads : "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India." In another case the Delhi High Court in a case Hukam Chand vs. S. D. Arya it was also declared *ultra vires*. Even after this the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorise Occupants) Amendment Act of 1968 was also turned down by the Delhi High Court and by this amendment they have said "civil courts are precluded from entertaining any suit or proceeding in respect of the eviction of persons who are in unauthorised occupation of public premises and in respect of the recoverey of the arrears of rent or damages from such persons."

Sir, even after this if you read clause 20 of this Bill—I would read clause 20 for your information and for the information of this House :

> "Notwithstanding any judgement, decreee or order of any court, anything done or any action taken (including rules of orders made, notices issued, evictions ordered or effected, damages assessed, rents or damages or costs recovered and proceedings initiated) or purported to have been done or taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1956 (hereafter in this section referted to as the 1958-Act) shall be deemed to be as valid and effective as if such thing or action was done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act which, under sub-section (3) of section 1 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 16th day of September, 1958."

Sir, you can imagine there is judgement of the High Court that Government should not take or should not pass any legislation retrospectively whereas this retrospective from 1958. I am sorry to say, Sir, a few months back in this mid-term poll some solemn assurances were made by the ruling party candidates that the Jhugi-Jhaunpri dwellers will be regularised. They will be given a roof on their head. So, Sir, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that after the introduction of this Bill there will be proper consultation when all the political parties and it will not be retrospective and the hutments of Jhugi-Jhaunpri dwellers of Delhi and other places will be regularised properly so that they may not become refugees.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : I quite agree with Mr. Banerjee in this respect. It should not be with retrospective effect.

MR. SPEAKER : No please. You should have sent your name earlier. You should not have got up like that. Mr.

Banerjee had sent his name. That is why I allowed him.

SHRI R. V. BADE : About the Financial Memorandum, this is also defective...

MR. SPEAKER : You can raise all these points at the consideration stage and not at the time when the leave to introduce the Bill is being granted.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know what has been essence of Mr. Banerjee's objection at this stage. Mr. Banerjee has tried to raise some technical points on the basis of the Constitution. If my hon. friend had bothered to read the Bill and the purpose and the history behind it, it would have been clear to him.

The main point, basically, is that the original Bill was struck down by the High Court on some technical grounds. In the light of those observations, the Bill has been re-drafted. We will be in a position to defend the Bill clause by clause when that stage comes. At this stage, I may submit that adequate care has been taken to see that all the objections raised by the High Court have been met.

The essence of the objections. basically, is that there were two remedies with us, one, through the Public Premises Eviction Act and the other through civil courts. In 1968, the law was amended. The Government decided not to resort to civil courts. After that, there were some technical objections raised and the Bill was struck down. At the moment, we have no remedy. As a result of that, even his party is suffering. There are 25 Members of Parliament who have now ceased to be Members and who are refusing to vacate the houses. I am unable to give houses to my hon. friends because under the Public Premises Eviction Act, we do not have the powers. Everyday, when he writes to me for getting a house, I am unable to help him.

Coming to jhugi-jhoopris, I may say, lest my hon. friend gets away with a wrong impression, the basic thing is that about jhuai-jhoopris, we have a policy and we have a commitment to the people. I can assure him that this Bill or any other Bill will not be resorted to get out of the commitments we have made.

SHRI R. V. BADE : May I draw your attention to Rule 69...

MR. SPEAKER : You may object to it at the consideration stage.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Rule 69 says :

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum..."

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ? This is only the introduction stage. When the Bill is considered, at that stage, you can raise all the points. This is not the stage for that. You will have the first reading, the second reading and the third reading of the Bill. You can raise these points at that stage.

SHRI R. V. BADE : I may quote some instances in the past...

MR. SPEAKER : No please. Of course, you will be given an opportunity to hear your points when the consideration stage comes. Don't worry about it.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the eviction of unauthourised occupants from public premises and for certain incidental matters."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I introduce the Bill.

12.55 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1971-72— *Contd.*

Ministry of Foreign Trade—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Shri S. R. Damani to continue his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : How much time is left ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is a quite enough time left. We have still got 5 hours and 20 minutes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding exports, I am very happy to say that during the year under review the exports of non-traditional items like engineering goods etc. have increased by 40% – to the tune of Rs. 600 crores. This is one of the good achievements and this achievement has been in spite of shortage of industrial raw materials. The steel was in shortage, non-ferrous metals were in short supply. In spite of that, our exports targets have been achieved. Therefore, I wood like to compliment the hon. Minister. Sir I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention a word about our exporters. They have really done at excellent job in increasing the exports of our country. Here, I want to mention one thing.

Our jute exports have been falling since last so many years. Every year our export of jute goods has been going down. So, I would request the hon Minister to take all measures necessary to increase our export of jute goods, This time, on account of distrubances in East Bengal, the exports of Pakistan which has got a large share in world jute trade, have fallen. So, this is the appropriate time to increase our exports of jute and jute goods and I hope that a full study will be carried out to find out what are the difficulties in jute goods exports in order to remove them and push up our exports.

I want to endorse the views expressed by the hon Minister regarding the attitude taken by the UK Government. In an agreement, there and two parties. Here, one party without consulting the other party takes a decision which a neither statesman-like nor is it reasonable. The UK Government one fine morning decides to impose an import duty of 15% on our Textiles. The Minister has given alternatives. They do not give any consideration to them. They have given six months notice Sir, in business and trade, both parties should discuss personally and come to a mutual agreement. If they cannot do, than some other action can be taken. But, here, the UK Government has taken a different step. By such action of the U. K. Government, our exports are going so be harmed. Therefore, the firm action taken by the Minister is quite right and I support it.

Here, I would like to say something about our Indo-Nepal trade agreement also. Nepal is a friendly country. It is developing country like ours and it is our duty to help this country to whatever extent we can do. That is our duty. But we know and everybody knows that a large number of items are being smuggled into the country from Nepal which is no desirable and which affects our production and which affects our industry. Some people take advantage of this lucrative trade.

Therefore, the attitude taken by the hon Minister is quite justified and he has been very very lenient. As far as smuggling is concerned, he must be very firm and take steps to see that Chinese and other goods do not come into our country and affect our industry.

Having said this, I would like to say something about the cotton textile industry I am very happy that the cotton textile industry has also contributed to the increase in our exports from last years Rs. 150 crores, this has gone to Rs. 116 crores. There is an increase of 10% in our export of textile goods. In spite of the shortages of cotton, this achivement has been made. Sir, the textile industry is suffering on account of the high cost of cotton which is due to shortage of cotton. The Government fixed a target of cotton production at 72 lakhs bales to be achieved by 1964-65 but the actual production was only 55-58 lakhs bales.

This year this has gone down to 52-53 lakhs bales. In order to remove this shortage we face every year, the Government had to import about 9 lakhs bales every year spending about Rs. 80-90 crores worth of foreign exchange. Instead of that, if we only make efforts to increase the indigenous production, we may save a lot of foreign exchange.

By experiments which have been carried out, it has been proved that our yield per acre an be increased by at least 50% if proper efforts are made. For this, sufficient funds are required so that the farmers can be encouraged, they should be given high-yielding seeds, plant-protection measures taken so that the cotton production in the country can be increased. We can save foreign exchange. The industry can also got cotton at reasonable prices.

13.00 hrs.

I would like to say one or two things before I conclude. Government should provide to the farmers all facilities to increased the per-acre yield. They have to spend Rs. 100 crores to import cotton. So, such facilities should be provided for increasing per-acre yield. After the mills are closed down, after 1½ years or 2 years, Government institute enquire. My suggestion is this. Government have got some machinery like Textile Commissioner and others. Whenever they feel the mill is in difficulty, at that time itself, they should take over, instead of waiting for 1½ years or 2 years after closure. This will also help the workers from getting unemployed and our production will not suffer. There is also extra expenditure involved if you open a mill which is closed for to years. The machinery becomes obsolete. It requires lot of funds to reopen it again. All this expenditure can be saved if it could be taken over immediately. I would request the Minister to took into this matter. He may kindly take proper decisions before a mill is closed down, so that all this expenditure can be saved.

Under the Credit Scheme, the margin on cloth and cotton has been increased from 20 to 40 per cent. That has locked up funds of the mills in the margin, when the prices of cloth and yarn are not rising. This margin should be restored to 20 per cent. I request the Minister to look into this matter.

The M. M. T. C. is a big organisation. They export iron ore and manganese ore. Export is Rs. 91 crores and import is Rs. 45 crores. Export of iron ore has gone up; there is no doubt. But, export is going more towards Japan, the only country. 80 per cent of our exports go to Japan. 20 per cent go to other countries. Many traditional markets where there in the European countries; they are losing their traditional markets. MMTC concentrates only on Japan. We have immense capacity to increase our iron ore exports if only we try to capture our traditional markets. M.M.T.C. is doing an easy job. They are concentrating only on Japan. They ignore other markets. Regarding Japan, they have entered into long-term agreement for 10 years, 100 million tonnes. Those contracts are not being fulfilled. Last year, in reply to my question it was stated that about 2 million tonnes of contract could not be fulfilled. When contracts are not fulfilled we lose foreign exchange. The reasons they give are that sometimes it is due to strikes, sometimes due to wagons and other things. They should take quick and timely action to increase our iron ore exports.

Sir, now I want to say somethings about manganese ore. Since the M.M.T.C. took over, the export of manganese ore has gone down from 14 or 15 crores of rupees to 10 crores of rupees. They say there is no demand There is competition. If we cannot stand any competition, then how can we sell our goods ? The result is that many manganese ore mines have closed down and hundreds and thousands of workers have got unemployed. They further say that there is no buyer. Japan had been buying large quantity of manganese ore. But when they entered in the long term contract why did they not persuade Japan to purchase manganese ore from us. Had they pressed Japan, we would have been able to sell manganese ore and many mines which have closed down would have re-started but no action was taken. Only a token amount of one million tonnes of manganese ore was supplied. I want to say that M.M.T.C. should take more pains to increase our export to traditional markets, to Japan and other countries and not to become simply importing house to make profit. They are charging 25% margin of profit on imports.

Recently they have started exporting coal to Singapore. But actually that coal is going to Pakistan. They know it, but things are going on. Sir, these things require investigations. I will request the Hon'ble Minister to examine all these things about their failure in the export of manganese ore, losing their export market in the Europeaa countries and about this coal business as also how much they are charging on imports and showing profit.

I want to say something about S. T. C. S. T. C. is a good organisation.t But they are also concentrating on impor s, a very easy business. What is their contribution towards exports ? It is very little. It is 3% of the total exports of the country. We wanted to channelise our exports, but the result is after 10 years, S. T. C. is able to export only 3% of the total exports of the country. It is easy going business which is going on over there. They should take more pains. They have got vast resources and so many facilities have been afforded to them.

[Shri S. R. Damani]

They can increase export but they take it as a trouble for them to do this.

Another point is about the Handicraft Handloom Export Corporation. They have made exports worth 2 crores of rupees out of our India's export of 48 crores of rupees. They have established offices in New York, Boston and Paris. Their expenditure on the establishment isRs. 66 lakhs *i. e.* 4 to 5% of the total exports of the country. Inspite of so much expenditure their achievement is negligible. They have made a profit of Rs. 10,000.

They are carrying stock of Rs. 1,75,00,000 as against export of 2 crores of rupees. Whether the value of this stock is correct or not, but things are like this and that even after having so many officers, this is their performance and I want request the Hon'ble Minister to examine this.

In conclusion I will say that he is a very dynamic person. I hope he will take care that our export of jute goods increases.

I hope that the hon. Minister will make all the efforts to get sufficient funds from the Finance Ministry and Planning Commission so that our cotton production which is lagging behind the target could increase and we can become self-sufficient and our country can save foreign exchange to the tune of hundred crores of rupees every year which it is spending now.

I would also like that the hon. Minister should take strong and more vigorous steps through the MMTC to increase the exports of iron ore and also to capture new markets. I would like that the MMTC should take all the trouble to increase our export of manganese ore. Steps should also be taken to work the mines which are closed down in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh etc. There is no alternative source of employment for the people of these areas, and this is the only way in which employment could be provided to those people, and, therefore, it is necessary that those mines should be worked again.

In conclusion, I would submit that the Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation's work should be properly examined so that wasteful expenditure is avoided and our exports of these goods increase through this corporation.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon Member has said nothing about apples.

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. At the outset, I would say that the overall performance of this Ministry, so far as our export and import trade is concerned, is not upto the expectations and this is mainly due to the hackneyed policies being pursued by the Ministry.

If we have a dispassionate look at the export trade, we will find that, even after 23 years of independence, our country occupies the unenviable place among the ranks of developing countries. I am strongly of the view that, so long as the licensing power lies exclusively with the Centre, our exports will never pick up. If the licensing power is decentralised and is shared with the State Governments, that will pave the way for new industries to come up, which will in consequence lead to production of more exportable goods after meeting the country's requirements.

I will give the example of handloom goods to substantiate my view point. The demand for Bleeding Madras, which became the craze in the fashion world of western countries, and the silk fabrics which became part of the life of fabulous and wealthy patrons, has come down. The name of the country has been sullied just because a handful of individuals, solely guided by the profit motives, have been indulging in the nefarious game of sending cheap imitations and low quality goods. I make bold to say that only when the export and import trade is nationalised, such malpractices can be checked effectively. I am conscious of our limitations and it may not be feasible to nationalise the entire foreign trade. But, surely a beginning should be made by nationalising the export trade in tea & rubber. So far as rubber industry is concerned, we are faced with the untenable situation that the entire import of rubber is for the benefit of 6, 7 industrialists who have monopoly interest in the trade. Even at the cost of causing annoyance, I may repeat that the import of rubber seems only to give encour-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

agement to these few. When there are ample opportunities for utilising indigenously nearly 96% of the rubber produced in Kerala, we seem to cater to the fancies of these people. Similarly, our jute export is slowly dwindling on account of various shortcomings. I would suggest nationalisation to begin with, of the export trade in tea, rubber and jute. If we do this I am sure that the frugal foreign exchange earnings, which are now frittered bp the individual exporters, will be conserved for the growth of nation's economy.

In Tamil Nadu, 25 lakhs of families are engaged for their livelihood in handloom industry. The disproportionate levy of excise on handloom goods drags down their exports. It is time that we create favourable conditions with a view to giving encouragement for these handloom weavers. I would suggest total lifting of excise duty on handloom goods. Meanwhile, the Government should announce the exemption of excise duty for 60 count yarn. Handloom industry has a hoary past. When the nations of the world had not known the elementary principles of international trade, the recorded history of our country is replete with instances where the Tamil Nadu people had established trade relations with the people of Egypt and England even as early as 2000 years ago. What is the plight of this traditional industry now ? There is a huge stockpile of handloom goods strangulating the industry. I have my grave doubts whether the authorities sitting in Delhi will be able to find a solution to this straggering problem. I also do not entertain any hope that the goods will find a foreign market in the near future so long as the foreign trade is given direction by the people sitting in Delhi, far away from the places in frightful distress. That is why I urge immediate reorientation of the whole gamut of our foreign trade policy by associating actively the State Governments.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to another incongruity. At the moment, the All India Handloom Board has its headquarters at Bombay, a place inundated by mill-made cloth. I doubt whether this organisation located as it is in Bombay will be in aposition to give a helping hand to handloom industry in Tamil Nadu. I suggest that the Board should be shifted to Madras so that they are in constant touch with the problems of the industry. I would also like to state that a Technical Cell should be created in this Board to go into the question of designs, colours and patterns, which will go a long way in giving fillip to the withering handloom industry.

When the exports of India jewellery, known for its intricate designs and artistic excellence, are steadily picking up, the Government have squeezed out the traditional goldsmiths by their unimaginative Gold Control Order and thousands of them have been reduced to beggary. Consequently, the exports of jewellery have gone down. I would like to warn the Government that, unless they evolve ways and means to come to the RESCUE of goldsmiths and handloom weavers, our foreign trade will get stranded in international alleys, just as these helpless people are today inside the country.

India's prestige in the comity of nations has touched a new low and this is evidenced by their lack of appreciation of our stand on Bangla Desh. As the foreign trade and foreign policy are two faces of the same coin, I have to point out that we have been placed in this pitiable position because of our ineffective foreign policy. Therefore, I urge a re-appraisal of our foreign policy with a view to improving our foreign trade. Then only a congenial climate can be created for our commodities in the world markets.

In Tamil Nadu, we have many small tea-planters at the Nilgiris. The Government here collect Rs. 13 lakhs as excise duty from these people, but not even a single paisa is ploughed back for the development of these small tea plantations. The Tea Board, which is the apex organisation for protection and development of tea industry, is located at Calcutta. As they are far removed from the place of problems, they are in blissful ignorance on the handicaps suffered by small tea-planters at the Nilgiris. I, therefore, suggest that at least a Branch of the Tea Board should be opened at Madras. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to exempt the small tea-planters from the levy of excise.

I would now refer to the problems of small onion and chilly cultivators in my State. They had a flourishing trade with Ceylon till recently, but now they are famished because of the fall in trade with Ceylon. If the Government here fail to take immediate and appropriate steps to come to

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

the relief of these harassed cultivators, I am afraid that the trade in chillies and onions will go down the drain. I would request the hon. Minister to bestow his personal attention to the problems of onion and chilly cultivators in Tamil Nadu and give them a fresh lease of life.

Tamil Nadu occupies a premier place in the manufacture of readymade garments and there is great scope for their export. I request the Ministry that they should endeavour their best in exploring new markets for readymade garments. Similarly, the fruits and flowers grown in Tamil Nadu offer great promise for export. Tamil Nadu has the longest coastal line offering varieties of marine products for export. The Marine Products Export Corporation, proposed to be set up, should be located at a place nearer to Madras Port.

I would now refer to the scant regard paid to the schemes formulated and forwarded by the State Governments. It is not that the Centre alone has the cumulative wisdom and the states are deprived of intelligence. With the concentration of powers at the Centre and with the callous attention paid to the schemes to State Governments, which are genuinely interested in finding a solution to the grave unemployment problem, I have to say that the Centre will never be able to push our economy forward. Instead of creating any number of Corporations and Companies to deal with various aspects of Foreign Trade, if the Govenment treat the State Governments as their agencies for getting the work done and they are entrusted with adequate powers, naturally they will take greater interest in augmenting our exports. How the Planning is so centralised that the States do not get even their just demands fulfilled.

I may point out here that our Chief Minister, Kalaignar Karunanidhi has sent a memorandum detailing his views on the Centre-State relations and claiming the State's rightful share in the scheme of administration of our country. I fervently hope and trust that the Centre will consider this memorandum carefully and concede to the States their legitimate demands, which will help in furthering our foreign trade.

With these few words I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Maddi Sudarsanam. Your party has given a big list, but most of the hon Members are absent. So, I have decided that I will call one from the top, one from the bottom and one from the middle.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narsaraopet) : While supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, I compliment Shri L. N. Mishra and his team of officials for the excellent work done during the year 1970-71. Confounding the prophets of gloom, the efforts made by the Ministry and the co-operation, it could get from the exporters and industrialists, are really marvellous. Positive steps have been taken for evolving a trade policy for a self-reliant economy.

Exports have gone up considerably, to Rs. 1,531 crores, and the adverse trade balance has been narrowed down to Rs. 97.6 crores. It is the first time that this has happened. In the past, the adverse balance was very large. The present position is very good, and I am sure that during the current year the position will become still better. Exports are likely to rise to the tune of Rs. 1,670 crores, an increase of 9.1 per cent as per the target. In other spheres also which are the direct charge of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, there is much to congratulate the Minister. There is a record of solid achievements, which is there for every one to see, excepting those who see with a jaundiced eye.

13.24 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

Having said this, I would like to take this opportunity of offering some constructive suggestions so that the economic progress of the country, to the extent it can be promoted by the efforts of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, is speeded up. In doing so, I would confine my observations only to a few salient points in view of the limited time at my disposal.

Chapter VII of the Report gives us a neat analysis of the various international trade policy issues. The generalised system of preferences, which has come to be introduced from 1st July in the European Economic Community, is an important land mark in the evolution of a progressive

international trade policy. Japan would introduce the system next month, and it is hoped that other developed countries like America would lose no time in fulfilling their commitments for the introduction of a non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal system of preferences. This decisions is in pursuance of the resolution adopted in March, 1968 in New Delhi at the sessions of UNCTAD II. Without going into the details of the advantages that will accrue to us and other co-developing countries, I should like to heavily underline the fact that the success of our efforts in promoting exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures in a big way, will entirely depend upon the manner in which we gear ourselves to promote production and exports. It is known that India's overall share in world exports has been declining and now amounts to only 0.7 per cent, but, if we work consistently for creating surpluses, required for the long-term growth of exports, we can reverse the situation. As far as information dissemination about the advantages flowing from the G.S.P. is concerned, assiduous efforts have been made by Govern ment in cooperation with various commercial organisations and Export Promotion Councils. But what is required to be done more by way of following an aggressive policy is to energise our effort in creating additional capacity and production.

The second point which I wish to make concerning a rational international economic policy, is about the development of *inter-se* cooperation among developing countries. Principles for trade cooperation for promoting Asian trade have been evolved under the aegis of the ECAFE. I would like that we take a greater initiative in giving meaning and content to programmes of regional trade and monetary cooperation.

The British decision in giving notice for the termination of the Indo-U.K. Trade Agreement will drastically change the trading relationship between the two countries. The matter has been discussed in the House last Friday. Our government tried its best to safeguard Indian Trade interest in cotton textiles and it is a pity that the conservative Government in U. K. did not agree even to our reasonable proposals for postponing the levy of the tariff by one or two years or to phase the tariff. Let us hope even now the door for negotiations is not completely closed. While India cannot give up its stand, I would plead that in the wider interest of protecting our exports of tobacco, oilcakes and a number of other products, we should make further efforts to get due safeguards. In any case, we should seek compensation for loss of trade in textiles.

It is known that EEC has agreed to allow Duty Free entry under generalised system of preferences for cotton textiles, subject to quotas. U. K. should be persuaded to extend us full facilities until conclusion of fresh negotiations, British Government should keep notice of termination suspended.

This matter should also be tackled through GATT.

Now coming to the cotton textile industry, Shri Damani has fully explained the position and I should like to say a few words. The cotton textile industry is in chaos. Especially under the spinning sector of the textile industry, the spinning mills are working under tremendous losses and cannot afford to continue any more like this. It is due to the non-supply of cotton at reasonable prices. The only answer for this is to have a green revolution in cotton production. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade to be in close touch with the Agriculture Ministry so that the yield of cotton crop increases by the use of technological methods.

Pages 82 and 83 of the report contain an account of the work done by the Tariff Commission. It is quite necessary that the Commission submits its report to Government, more expeditiously than is the case at present. What is even more important is that the decisions taken by Government should not take an unduly long time as is the case now. I would suggest that what ever reports have been received by Government, such as those on art silk yarn, synthetic fibres, jute, vanaspati, etc., Government's decision must be announced without delay.

Further, a time has come when the overlapping functions of the Tariff Commission and the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices must be gone into, so that we have one high-powered body dealing with price and tariff enquiries.

We have built a suitable and appropriate apparatus for giving due help to export promotion effort. A number of promotional measures have been taken. I however, suggest that the policy regarding minimum

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

export obligation announced on July 25, 1970, must be reviewed. Export houses exporting more than 50 per cent of their production should get special facilities for obtaining their import replenishments from free foreign exchange resources. A healthy competition must develop between the State trading agencies and export houses. This could be done by providing that at least as far as import replenishment licences are concerned, exporters should be free to import even canalised items through the export houses or the STC, as they may deem best.

Public sector agencies have necessarily, in the present social context, to take active measures for effective planning of import requirements, efficient procurement, distribution and stocking, etc. Their role has expanded considerably. However, I find that notwithstanding the efforts being made to make a scientific assessment of the likely demand in respect of canalised items, it has not been possible to avoid occasional gluts and shortages. In the result, the country has not been able to take advantage of the economies of scale, arising out of bulk contracting, bulk procurement and bulk shipments. The position in this regard must be reviewed from time to time, and I suggest that there should be greater and more effective liaison between the commercial organisations concerned and the State trading agencies.

Again, I would like to say a few words about commercial organisations. We have a number of commercial organisations, such the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the all-India Manufacturers' Organisation, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and various other trading and industrial organisations. I am afraid there is overlapping, and this of course is on the Anglo—American pattern. I would appeal to the Minister of Foreign Trade to depute a special officer to study this aspect. I think that the pattern of West Germany should be quite beneficial, perhaps to the working of these Chambers and that pattern will be very helpful to the various exporters and also to the Government.

I suggest it would be worth-while examining as to how the commercial organisations are working, and as to what they are expected to do in the interest of promotion of export trade.

Now, come to the rupee trade agreements. We are exporting heavily to the East European countries and also to the U.A.R. As is already known, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia re-export their imports from India and earn foreign change. Thus, we incur a loss, Even payments to the various exporters are made only after the good reach their destination. This must be studied, and I think it should be stopped.

Also, about the Indo-Nepal trade agreement, as is known to the whole House, they import fibres and various other synthetics from China and Japan and send them to India in various fashions. Whether it is legal, or illegal I really do not know. But there have been a variety of goods from Japan and China coming to India through Nepal. This will really affect our economy, and something should be done to stop this.

I now come to tobacco. This question of export duty on tobacco is really very important. The export duty on tobacco has affected the competitiveness of Indian tobacco in the global markets. Since many other countries also manufacture tobacco, this duty is a serious hardship for the development of this export trade of India. This must be taken up by our Ministry immediately. It is true they earn Rs. 60 crores by way of export duty on tobacco and other products. But a lot of export is affected by this duty. So, I would appeal to the Minister to see to it that something is done by the Finance Minister to abolish the duty.

Now I come to the Tobacco Board. Though it has been promised, it has not come and I do not know the reason for it. I do not know whether the hitch is with the Ministry of Finance or Agriculture. Whatever it is, I would appeal to the Foreign Trade Minister to contact the concerned personally and see that the Tobacco Board is formed immediately in the tobacco growing area. Otherwise the tobacco growers will be put to tremendous loss.

Then I come to the opening of new modern jute mills in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra is surplus in jute production and the Andhra Government have recommended the installation of modern jute mills in

Andhra, specially in the backward area. Here I would like to mention that the Minister has also announced in the House that he will be able to licence some modern jute mills in the jute growing areas. But nothing has been done so far. Probably there is some trouble with the Planning Commission or the Ministry of Finance or Agriculture. I would submit that it is very essential that the mills in the surplus areas and backward regions are licensed immediately so that we can earn a lot of foreign exchange by the establishment of these jute mills.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विदेश व्यापार की अनुदानों की मांगों के विरोध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। जहां तक मेरे विरोध का सवाल है, मैं तर्कों से और आंकड़ों से इस बात को सिद्ध करूंगा। विदेश व्यापार का सीधा सम्बन्ध हमारी आर्थिक-व्यवस्था से है। सूती कपड़ा, चाय, जूट, पटसन हमारे विदेश व्यापार की रीढ़ की हड्डी के समान है परन्तु शासन की गलत नीतियों के कारण इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात में ही नहीं, अन्य वस्तुओं के निर्यात में भी निरन्तर गिरावट आई है। 1970 में तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से पटसन में 33.3 करोड़ की गिरावट आई है। इसी तरह से चमड़े के माल में जूतों को छोड़कर 11.2 करोड़ की गिरावट आई है। हीरे-जवाहरात में 6.4 करोड़ की गिरावट आई है। मूंगफली में 4.7 करोड़ की गिरावट आई है। कच्ची तम्बाकू के अन्दर 2 करोड़ की गिरावट आई आई है। इसी तरह से सूती कपड़े में भी गिरावट आई है। जब हम एक ओर यह कहते हैं कि इस देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं और इस देश से गरीबी मिटाना चाहते हैं तो मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो आंकड़े मैंने बताये हैं उनके आधार पर इस देश से गरीबी जायेगी अथवा इस देश में उद्योगों का विकास करने से ही गरीबी जा सकती है—यह प्रश्न विचारणीय है। मैंने यहां पर जो आंकड़े दिये हैं वह आपकी रिपोर्ट के आंकड़े हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यदि हम सन् 1970 का विचार करें तो पता लगेगा कि पूरे साल 33 करोड़ की निर्यात में गिरावट आई है। आज हमारे देश में जो परिस्थिति है वह हमारे लिए बड़ी हानिकारक है, विशेषकर बंगला देश की स्थिति में—जबकि एक ओर हमें यहां गरीबी, बेकारी और भुखमरी से लड़ना पड़ रहा है तो दूसरी ओर पाकिस्तान हमारे ऊपर अनचाहा युद्ध थोपे दे रहा है बंगला देश के निवासियों को भेजकर जिनकी संख्या 70-80 लाख है जिसके कारण हमारा आर्थिक तंत्र एक प्रकार से बिलकुल ढीला होता जा रहा है और हमारी आर्थिक नीति दिवालिया होती जा रही है।

आयात लाइसेन्सों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, देश की अर्थ- व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये इस सम्बन्ध में हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना पड़ेगा। अभी आयात लाइसेंस देने की जो नीति है उसका अधिकार केवल 25 प्रतिशत लोगों को ही देने का है और उससे ब्लैक मार्केट बढ़ता है। आयात लाइसेंस देने की जो पौलिसी है वह इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिये जिससे काला बाजार रोका जा सके और आयात लाइसेंस के माध्यम से सरकार को मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सके। इसलिये इसकी जो नीति है वह सरल और सुदृढ़ होनी चाहिये। मेरा इस बारे में एक सुझाव है कि हर आयात लाइसेंस के आवेदक को लाइसेंस देना चाहिये केवल उस पर 170 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त आयात शुल्क लगाकर। इससे यह होगा कि काला बाजारी में जो पैसा जाता है यह सरकार के खजाने में आएगा और हर व्यक्ति को आयात लाइसेंस मिलेगा। यदि हमने इस नीति को अपनाया तो चौथी योजना के अन्दर लगभग 7,650 करोड़ रु० की अतिरिक्त आय होगी।

अब मैं वस्तुओं के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। जहांतक जूट का प्रश्न है बंगाल की उन्नति जूट उद्योग पर निर्भर करती है लेकिन सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण जूट उद्योग को काफी धक्का लगा है और आज

[श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा]

बंगाल के अन्दर जूट उद्योग बर्बाद हो रहा है और इसका निर्यात घट रहा है।

इसी प्रकार से पटसन में विश्व बाजार में हमारे देश का पटसन का निर्यात घट रहा है। 1970 के अन्दर 33.1 करोड़ रु० या 15.4 प्रतिशत हमारा निर्यात कम हुआ है। 1969 के अन्दर 216 करोड़ रु० से घटकर 142.7 करोड़ रह गया। 1970 में पटसन से बने हुये वस्त्र में अमरीका के आयात की तुलना में हमारे यहां 22 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है, और इतना ही नहीं विश्व के बाजार के अन्दर जहां हमारे निर्यात की गिरावट 29 प्रतिशत रही है जबकि इसके विपरीत पाकिस्तान का निर्यात 30 प्रतिशत बढा है। जूट और पटसन हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। इसमें गिरावट आना कहां तक मुनासिब है? अगर इसमें गिरावट होती है तो बंगाल के अन्दर नक्सलाइट और अधिक सक्रिय होंगे क्योंकि जब आदमी बेकार होगा, पढ़ा लिखा होने के बाद बेकार होगा तो वह देश विरोधी गतिविधियों में संलग्न हो जाएगा। यदि आप विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करना चाहते हैं विदेश व्यापार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो बंगाल के अदर पटसन और जूट उद्योगों का काफी विकास करना चाहिये जिससे जहां एक ओर हमारे देश की गरीबी मिटे वहां दूसरी ओर निर्यात को आगे बढ़ा सकें।

माननीय, इसी प्रकार कपड़ा उद्योग का भी सवाल है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की उसमें बताया है कि 1970 के अन्दर 111.6 करोड़ रु० का निर्यात किया और उस में थोड़ी वृद्धि हुई है। यदि आज सम्पूर्ण देश को ध्यान में रखते हुए कपड़ा उद्योग पर विचार करें तो बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, इंदौर, उज्जैन और कानपुर ऐसे बड़े नगरों में यह उद्योग बन्द होता जा रहा है, अनेकों मिलें बन्द होती जा रही हैं और जो मिल बन्द हो गई है वह चलने की स्थिति में नहीं है इंडियन कॉटन फैडरेशन के अध्यक्ष का एक वक्तव्य बम्बई में मुझे पढ़ने को मिला जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि या तो शासन इन बीमार मिलों को अपने कब्जे में ले ले अथवा हमें कुछ सहूलियत दे। नहीं तो मजबूर होकर हमें इन उद्योगों को बन्द करना पड़ेगा। यह कपड़ा उद्योग भी हमें बहुत विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कराता है। इस उद्योग को यदि उपेक्षित किया तो हमें काफी विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि उठानी पड़ेगी साथ ही श्रमिक जगत में होने वाली हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी तथा बेरोजगारी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए जिन उद्योगों को हम तत्काल अपने हाथ में ले सकते हैं उन्हें लेना चाहिए। जिन मिलों को मदद दे कर चालू करवा सकते हैं उन्हें चालू करवाना चाहिये। लेकिन बन्द होने के बाद यदि चालू करवायेंगे तो डबल पूंजी लगानी पड़ेगी।

सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में विगत दो, तीन दिन से संसद के अन्दर ब्रिटिश सरकार के रवैया के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। मैंने अपने काल अटेंशन के जरिये मंत्री महोदय से एक बात कही थी कि यदि ब्रिटिश सरकार 15 प्रतिशत लेवी लगाकर 1939 के भारत-ब्रिटेन व्यापार समझौते को तोड़ना चाहती है तो हमें टिट फोर टैट जैसे के साथ तैसा व्यवहार करना चाहिये। यदि हमारी कौटन के ऊपर 15 प्रतिशत लगाते हैं तो हमें कहना चाहिये कि हम आप से व्यापार सम्बन्ध तोड़ते हैं और साथ ही कामनवैल्थ भी छोड़ने के लिये तैयार हैं यदि आप लेवी को वापस नहीं लेते। काटन का प्रभावी रूप से विदेशों में निर्यात कर सकें इस लिए दूसरे देशों से चर्चा करनी चाहिये और अपनी काटन का निर्यात करना चाहिये तथा ब्रिटिश सरकार की धमकी के आगे नहीं झुकना चाहिये।

मैंने बंगला देश की समस्या के बारे में इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि आज ब्रिटिश सरकार का जो रुख है वह परोक्ष रूप से पाकिस्तान के साथ है और जब भारतवर्ष

बंगला देश की समस्या में जूझ रहा है और जीवन मरण का प्रश्न हमारे सामने है, ऐसी हालत में ब्रिटेन ने जो 15 प्रतिशत लैवी लगाने का निर्णय किया है और 6 महीने का नोटिस दिया है यह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है और यह एक तरफा निर्णय है तथा भारत के खिलाफ एक प्रकार से षडयंत्र है और पाकिस्तान को एक प्रकार से सहायता देने और उसका पक्ष मजबूत करने के समान है। ब्रिटेन की हर धमकी का सामना करने के लिए हमें तैयार रहना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं चाय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। विदेश व्यापार विभाग ने जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है जिसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि हमने चाय के अन्दर विदेशी मुद्रा काफी अधिक प्राप्त की है। मैं कुछ आंकड़ों के माध्यम से सिद्ध करना चाहूंगा कि वास्तव में स्थिति क्या है। यदि 1970 के नवम्बर और दिसम्बर के महीनों के निर्यात को निकाल दिया जाय तो हमें इस वस्तु के निर्यात में भी निरंतर घाटा हुआ है। 1951 में चाय का निर्यात 45 प्रतिशत था जो अब 1965 में घट कर 33 प्रतिशत रह गया है। इसी प्रकार से हमें 1967 के अन्दर चाय से विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में 189 करोड़ रु० प्राप्त हुआ था लेकिन 1968 में यह राशि घट कर 166 करोड़ रु० रह गई और 1969 के अन्दर यह राशि और घट कर 144 करोड़ रु० रह गई है। अगर हम इस घटौती के कारण को देखें तो पाएंगे कि चाय के प्रति सरकार की उदासीनता की नीति ही सबसे बड़ा कारण है। पिछले साल सरकार ने 1970 के अन्दर एक किलो चाय के ऊपर 25 पैसे से लेकर 1.50 पैसे प्रति किलो के हिसाब से एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई थी। उस समय से चाय का निर्यात गिरता जा रहा है और जहां भारत दुनिया में सबसे अधिक चाय सप्लाई करता था, अब हमारी स्थिति दुनिया के देशों की तुलना में पांचवें, छठे नम्बर पर रह गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी चाय उद्योग के विकास के लिये कौन से ठोस कदम उठाना चाहते हैं और कौन से ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार से मैं कुछ हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स, दस्तकारी और हैंडलूम के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। भारतवर्ष दस्तकारी के लिये प्रसिद्ध था। यदि हम इतिहास उठाकर देखें तो पायेंगे कि हमारे यहां ढाके की मलमल बनती थी, अंगूठी में से होकर पूरा थान निकल जाता था, लेकिन आज ढ़ाका हमारे पास नहीं है फिर भी और जो प्रान्त हैं वहां भी दस्तकारी बहुत अच्छी है। उड़ीसा में चांदी की जाली, काश्मीर के अन्दर शाल दुशाले और लकड़ी का काम, मध्य प्रदेश में चन्देरी और महेश्वर की साड़ियां, मैसूर के अन्दर हाथी दांत और चन्दन का काम तथा बनारस में जरी का काम और आगरा में पत्थर का काम होता है। इसी प्रकार से देश के सारे भागों में दस्तकारी का अच्छा काम होता है। उसमें हजारों-लाखों लोग नौकरी पाते हैं, हजारों व्यक्ति उसके अन्दर काम करते हैं, लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की उपेक्षा के कारण इस उद्योग के अन्दर जो निर्यात की वस्तुएं हैं, उनके अन्दर गिरावट आ रही है। सन् 1970 में जापान में एक्सपो-70 नाम की एक प्रदर्शनी लगी थी, वहां पर हमारी हैंडलूम की वस्तुओं को काफी लोगों ने पसन्द किया। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार विदेशों की मांग के अनुसार हैंडलूम की वस्तुएं भेजने में असमर्थ रही है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उड़ीसा के पर्दे, बिहार के बैड-कवर्स काफी लोगों ने पसन्द किये हैं। मध्य प्रदेश की चंदेरी और महेश्वर की साड़ी और कोसा काफी वहां के लोगों ने पसन्द किया है। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि जो उत्साह विदेशों के अन्दर हमारी वस्तुओं के खरीदने के लिए है, जो उत्साह वहां के व्यापारियों में है, उसके अनुसार हम अपनी वस्तुएं भेजने में असमर्थ हैं।

तम्बाकू काफी मात्रा में हम निर्यात करते

[श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा]

हैं। पिछले वर्ष हमें तम्बाकू से 33 करोड़ रुपये मिले थे। लेकिन सरकार की गलती के कारण, उसकी स्टाक करने की नीति के कारण तम्बाकू उद्योग भी प्राय: ठप हो गया है और किसानों को भी पैसा नहीं मिलने पाता है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि तम्बाकू उत्पादन करने वाले प्रान्तों, वहां के किसानों की समस्याओं को हल करने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें ताकि इससे आपको काफी धनराशि प्राप्त हो सके।

चमड़े के निर्यात का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि 1969 के अन्दर हमारा निर्यात 81.6 करोड़ रुपये का था, लेकिन 1970 के अन्दर 70.4 करोड़ रह गया है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि 1 .2 करोड़ रुपये का हमें घाटा हुआ है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इसी प्रकार चमड़े और कच्ची खाल पर भी 3.2 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। इस उद्योग में पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग, हरिजन लोग काम करते हैं। इस उद्योग से उनको व्यवसाय मिलता है, उनकी जीविका चलती है। यदि यह उद्योग ठीक तरह से न चला तो उनको नौकरी से हाथ धोना पड़ेगा, उनके अनइंप्लायमेंट, बेरोजगारी, की समस्या बढ़ेगी। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इसकी ओर भी ध्यान दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश की फिल्में विदेशों में काफी लोकप्रिय हैं। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इथियोपिया, सोमालिया और नैरोबी में हमारी फिल्में ब्लैक में बिकती हैं और जो पैसा हमको निर्यात के रूप में मिलना चाहिये वह ब्लैक मार्केट में जाता है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि या तो उद्योग को अपने हाथ में लें या इस कालेबाजारी को रोकने के लिए विशेष कदम उठायें।

एच० एम० टी० की घड़ियां भी विदेशों को भेजी जाती हैं, जो हमारे यहां से सैंपल भेजे जाते हैं, उनके मुताबिक वे नहीं होती हैं इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इतना ही नहीं, बम्बई में जहां पर आयात का माल आता है वहां पर जो हमारे अधिकारी हैं, स्मगलिंग रोकने का उनका तरीका ठीक नहीं है। वहां पर स्मगलिंग बहुत ज्यादा होती है। जब कभी यहां मंत्री जी को ख्याल आता है तो यहां से पत्र भेजते हैं तो इस तरह के संकेत उनको मिलते हैं कि भाई महीने में एक केस तो दे दो, हमें वहां बताना पड़ता है। कभी अखबार में आता है कि हमने इतनी घड़ियां पकड़ीं तो वह भी स्मगलरों की कृपा से ही पकड़ी जाती हैं। मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि आप इसमें सुधार करने पर विचार करें।

जहां तक इलायची का सम्बन्ध है, विश्व बाजार के अन्दर हमारा एकाधिकार है, केवल गुआटमाल को छोड़कर विश्व में इस उद्योग में हमारा कोई प्रतिस्पर्द्धी नहीं है। 1969-70 में सवा आठ करोड़ रुपये का 1500 मीट्रिक टन इलायची का निर्यात किया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस उद्योग से इस वर्ष हमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मिलने की आशा है, इस बारे में हमें बताने की कृपा करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभार मानता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया और मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जिन बातों की ओर मैंने आपके माध्यम से उनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, उन बातों का सुधार करें और अपने मन्त्रालय के अधिकारियों से परामर्श करके उन बातों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. K. GHOSH (Ranchi) : I am really surprised to hear my hon. friend

saying that our exports have gone down. It appears that he has not cared to go through the report of the Ministry. In fact, the exports have gone up and they have gone up by 10.5% and for this the Ministry and its dynamic Minister should be congratulated. I also want to thank him for the curtailment of imports. Although it is only 2 per cent, still, it is commendable. I also want to thank the Minister for nationalising 70% of import trade. The DMK friend said, we should nationalise the foreign trade entirely. They need not remind us about this. We want to nationalise the same according to the laid down policy of our party but this cannot be done overnigh. We should have a good this. Rs. 1658.8 crores worth of goods were imported last year. We need a very efficient organisation for handling such huge imports. Unless you have that, you cannot do such things. You should have some very efficient Government department to handle such huge quantities of imports. I am sure gradually the Government will try to nationalise the import trade.

I would like to point out that the MMTC and STC should be have in a businesslike manner. All the imported items are sold through the distributors. They are permanent distributors like permanent zamindars. They make huge profits, although they are expected to sell at controlled or fixed price, which they never do. I want be surprised if in many cases certain percentage goes to the pockets of the officials. The consumer is not getting the benefit. He has to pay through his nose for the imported article. So, what I suggest is this. The STC should auction the goods in lots after they are imported instead of selling them through permanent distributors.

So also is the case with imported raw materials. Raw materials for industries are imported, so as to give articles to consumers at low prices. But what happens ? There is no control over articles manufactured out of these imported materials, with the result that they are sold at high prices. Sometimes the margin is even 300 or 400 per cent. Therefore there is no reason why Government should import raw material and give it at a low price. It should be auctioned whoever gives higher price should be given that raw material. It should be auctioned in lots so that interested people can take advantage of buying these articles.

14 hrs.

There is lot of corruption in STC. I suggest that for all commodities that are canalised for import through STC there should be a Committee to supervise the distribution of raw materials and other articles and machinery. In these Members of Parliament should be associated. I was once a Member of one of the Committees of STC, Committee on Alkalis. I was a Member for some years there. What I found was this : Our suggestions were not given any importance at all. They made their own decisions. They just brought it before the Committee for only ratification.

We had to ratify their decision and once it happened that I had placed certain matters in Parliament in 1967-68 under the demands of the said Ministry and I had pointed out that the S. T. C. had allowed Rs. 30 lakhs for nothing to the distributors and what did I find ? From next year my membership was gone, It was so because I had pointed out some Irregularities in S. T. C. being a Member of that Committee. Sir, the members of the Committee are appointed by the Ministry. I fail to understand how S. T. C. people could get my name chucked out. This shows that these people have influence over the officers in the Ministry as well. I am myself not intersted in these Committees because it takes a lot of my valuable time and energy. But I want to point out this example will show as to how much of utter disregard the Officers have for the Members of Parliament as well as Parliament. They behave like lords and mint money.

Sir, as regards the export trade one of my friends just now said that export trade should have been nationalised. It would have been good if it could be, but there are certain difficulties as Shri Damani has said that after the M.M.T.C. had taken over exported trade of manganese ore, the export had fallen considerably. Therefore, it is good to give slogans but it must be practical. We must have a good organisation first to handle these exports and when we have a good organisation, good set up, then we can take over the exports. I would

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suggest while we allow the private exporters to function, simultaneously we should set up Government agencies for exports and see as to how they function, what is their efficiency. When we find that they are efficient enough to handle the exports, we can nationalised the exports.

One thing I would like to point out, while we allow export to remain in private hands, we should have a vigilant eye on under invoicing. We should check it effectively.

Mis-use of export incentive has come to light. We should have a vigilant eye to see that the export incentive schemes on which Government is spending a huge amount of money should not be mis-used.

We have not been able to check smuggling. A lot of smuggling is going on and every week we find that something is found out. Some contraband goods, gold and wrist watches have been seized in Bombay but this is of a very small amount. The goods seized are only 1% of the smuggled goods and 99% go un-checked. Therefore, we should try to take effective steps to stop smuggling. For the purpose of smuggling, they get foreign exchange through under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports. This should be checked and proper vigilance should be enforced in these matters.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था करता हूं। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri P. K. Ghosh may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. Shri P. K. Ghosh may now resume his speech.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Another method by which these smugglers get foreign exchange is by buying foreign currency from Indians serving abroad. They pay a price higher than the official exchange rate for the foreign currency and with that currency the smuggle goods into India. My suggestion. therefore, is that Indians serving abroad should be given some incentive for sending their money to India through Government so that the Government could earn the foreign exchange, and Government should devise some incentive for this purpose. The terms should be attractive enongh so that instead of the foreign exchange going to the smugglers, it would come to the hands of Government.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : This concerns the Finance Ministry.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : In any case, it is for Government to examine this issue.

In conclusion, I want to say a few words about the termination of the trade agreement of 1939 by the UK. It is a very serious matter. We are very at this unfriendly attitude of the British Government. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the British Government sees reason and withdraws the notice of termination served on us. At the same time, I feel that our foreign policy may be one of the reasons responsible for this unfriendly attitude of the British Government. We should try to find out if there is any shortcoming in the foreign policy of our Government which is responsible for this, and if there is any, we should amend and rectify our foreign policy suitably.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI (Gandhinagar) : The subject before us is so wide that we cannot put forward all our views within a limited time. I have to say something on certain points on which I would like to press and I must see that those points are not left out.

Regarding the exports side, the report shows a decline of 3.2 per cent as compared to the exports during April-September, 1969, and during the period April-August, 1970, the exports have shown a fall of Rs. 32 crores as compared to 1969.

The same thing obtains regarding the export of Jute. If we want to maintain our economic fabric healthy and wealthy, we must see that the prospects for our goods in the export market are improved. For that we should adopt certain sound measures to revise and review our foreign trade policy.

About four years ago, I had read in the newspapers that instead of cashew nuts, little stones were exported to foreign countries. This is how we are losing our exports mar-

kets. We have to create a prestige and reputation for our goods abroad. For this quality control is absolutely essential.

We find that exports of tea hides and skins, groundnuts, cofee, raw cotton showed a decline. The exports of these creditional items taken together came to Rs. 277.3 crores during April-August 1970, Rs. 40.4 crores less than the corresponding period the previous year. Cashew kernels exports showed a decline from 28.2 thousand tonnes to 27.5 thousand tonnes. On the other hand, on the import side, the figures are on the increase. From April to July 1970, the total Indian imports stood at Rs. 520.7 crores, Rs. 14.3 crores or 2.8 per cent higher than during the corresponding period the previous year. This shows that either way our foreign trade operates to our disadvantage. Our goods are not sufficiently competitive in the world markets. The quality of our goods is not such as to encourage export performance. This is a matter that has to be looked into.

On the imports side, import of non-food and non-fertiliser items, raw cotton, jute, mesta, wool, steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals have increased. This adds to our adverse trade balance.

Coming to the textile industry, there are many sick mills in the country. For one reason or other, they are closed throwing hundreds of thousands of workers into the street. Some sick mills are closed due to strikes, some have to close down for want of financial aid and some are closed due to some other reasons. Government have now established the National Textile Corporation, the Cotton Corporation, the Jute Corporation, of India and so on. The National Textile Corporation is looking after the sick textile mills. In Ahmedabad, there are so many sick mills, but now only seven are run by this Corporation. About nine months ago, the Jehangir Vakil Mills was closed for a very minor reason. There was an accident in the mill, an portion of the mill was burnt and for this reason, the mill was closed. The owner of this mill wanted to remove the machinery, though the mill is in a working condition. This mill has been closed from that time. The labourers picketed and they are at the gate of this mill to see that the machinery is not moved. There was a huge procession in Ahmedabad also. Though other mills have been closed because their machinery cannot be repaired, this mill is in a working condition, and there is no reason why it should be closed. If such mills are closed and if Government does not pay attention to it, the problem of unemployment will be aggravated, and poverty will never be eradicated from this country.

This mill is closed due to heavy debts. and the owner is not willing to run it. So, Mr. Sakalchand Patel, who is managing the Mehsana Zila Udyogic Sahakari Sangh, put up a proposal before the High Court to run this mill. According to his proposals, the labourers were asked to collect some share capital. They collected Rs. 36,000 and sent a cheque to Mr. Patel, but now he is unable to run this mill. So, Mr. Shyamprasad Rasavada sent a telegram on 10th June, 1971 to the Prime Minister for running this mill, but his request has not been implemented.

The *Times of India*, Ahmedabad edition, dated 12th June, 1971, published a news item under the heading "Sick mills on the mend" reading as under :

> "Going out in procession to post a letter to the Prime Minister is a harmless form of protest. The 2,000 idle workers otth Jehangir Vakil Mills, Ahmedabad, have behaved with examplary patience through the difficult year since the mill closed down."
>
> "Problems flowing from the closure of sick mills in the State have in general been reduced to manageable proportions."
>
> "The Jehangir Vakil Mills is the most viable among the sick units. According to labour circles, red-tape and politics have combined to delay resumption of operations."

I do not want to read the rest of it.

On 20th May, 1971, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 440, the hon. Minister Mr. George said that the Government of Gujarat had recommended the take-over of the management of this mill and under the Industries (Regulation and Development) Act, the take-over had been approved.

Meanwhile, Mr. Sakalchand Patel, who was defeated in the last Lok Sabha elections, as I said earlier, put up a proposal before the High Court for running the mill, and Rs. 36,000 were collected by the labourers as share capital. But since then, the proposal has fallen through, and hence Rs. 10,000 of this amount was returned on 17th May, 1971 and another Rs. 10,000 later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is ten minutes. You have taken almost that time; I am just giving you a warning. You are dealing with certain details relating to certain undertakings. I would advise you, as your time is up, you can pass on these details to the hon. Minister and he will look into them. That is what I wanted to say.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Regarding the Vakil Jehangir mill I wanted to press the Government that the national Textile Corporation should take up possession of this mill immediately. There is no other alternative. There is some political background. Unfortunately in this matter I do not understand why the hon. Minister is just doing like this. This political game is played in Mehsana district by Sankal Chand Patel. It is the business of the National Textile Corporation to run such mills. If it is to be run on the basis of a co-operative society, it will be difficult for them to collect lakhs of rupees and run such a mill. I do not understand why the Government is not giving this mill to the National Textile Corporation.

The Jupiter mill was closed. Some four mills, people believe, will also be closed after sometime. People are losing hope; they feel that if Jupiter mill which was in such a good position had to close, the other four or five mills which are not in such good condition will also close.

According to the reply to unstarred question No. 440 and also the decision of the High Court the equity share capital should go back to the labourers. There will be no other alternative for the Government except to give possession of this mill to the National Textile Corporation. I have received several telegrams from the labourers ; one telegram yesterday from Arvid Rai Butch, Secretary, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. Without any hesitation, without bringing in politics, the Government should say that possession would be given to the National Textile Corporation immediately. It is my request for the benefit of the labourers and workers. If this mill is given to the NTC, there will be no difficulty in the future, Otherwise, difficulties will arise.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : At the outset I compliment the hon. Minister for his ceaseless effort to find out a proper place for India in world trade. He has been able to put India in the world map prominently. During the period under review our export trade has gone up by about 10 per cent and we are really proud of it.

I have other comments to offer in this connection. Foreign trade in my mind is the handmaid of our foreign policy and our economy and industrial policy that are being pursued, The goods that we send to foreign countries not only earn foreign exchange for the country but they also earn a lot of goodwill for our country. I think this aspect of our export should also be kept in view while we formulate our foreign trade policy.

The Government of India have instituted nine corporations to promote our export trade. But I have seen, and I have my experiences, that there are no proper schemes of co-ordination between these corporations and in the Ministries too. Recently, there was a proposal to make a survey for cultivating jute in certain parts of our country. As a matter of fact, this subject comes under the Agriculture Ministry, but since jute is a foreign exchange earning commodity, it also comes under the Foreign Trade Ministry. Again, it has connections with the industry, and so it comes under the Ministry of Industries. So far as the labourers in the jute mills are concerned, they come under the Labour Ministry. But I am surprised to find that there is no co-ordination among the concerned Ministries on the subject. I have written one letter to the Industry Minister. He has forwarded it to the Foreign Trade Minister. Then again it was forwarded to the Minister of Food and Agriculture. I would like to suggest that there should be proper co-ordination for developing certain things. For instance, jute is a foreign exchange earning commodity, and it has to be looked after by different Ministries under different aspects at different stages. Therefore, all the Ministries concerned should have formulated a co-ordinated policy.

Jute and tea—these are the two agricultural products which earn a good deal of foreign exchange for our country, but I am sorry to say that things are in a mess regarding these two commodities. The report which has been published by this Ministry has mentioned that during the past few years, Indian jute goods export have been

losing ground in the world market primarily due to keen competition from Pakistan as also because of the growing use of synthetic substitutes. During the year under review, the value of the exports declined by Rs. 33.3 crores of rupees or 15.4 per cent, to Rs. 182.7 crores, from Rs. 216.0 crores in the year 1969. This is not a good thing which can be proud of, or it is not a good state of affairs. Therefore, I would like to suggest that this Ministry should try to explore some other fields and other markets, instead of relying too much on the existing Traditional market.

Again, the report says that there have been "lower purchases by the USA particularly of the carpet backing cloth". "During the year 1970, while US imports of woven jute fabrics declined by 22 per cent as compared to imports during 1969, Indian exports to that market fell by 29 per cent and on the other hand, Pakistan's exports increased by 30 per cent." Incidentally, it shows that whatever percentage we are losing, Pakistan is gaining more by way of percentage. That we should lose by about 29 per cent and that Pakistan should gain even more over the said percentage is a sad comparison. It is not a good. They are gaining more percentages over us. Therefore, this Ministry should take note of these things and try to increase our export trade so far as jute is concerned.

For this I would like to suggest a number of things. New markets should be explored, and the present policy of the Indian Jute Mills Association is to be reviewed and revised. I am sure that the policy followed by the Indian Jute Mills Association is also responsible for the decline of our exports. This policy has to be revised thoroughly so that Indian jute goods find a good market in the world.

So far as tea is concerned, the position is still worse. "Until October, 1970, exports of tea from India amounted to Rs. 106.3 crores as against Rs. 102.2 crores during January-October, 1969."

This part of the report is a camouflage because they have picked up the figures for certain months of the year to show it is increasing. If you go through the next para you will find that India's export of tea in the world market has been declining very rapidly. It may be noted that over the last few months the share of India's export trade has gone down from 56 per cent in 1962 to 39 per cent in 1969 while that of Ceylon increased from 42 to 47 per cent over the same period. A substantial portion of India's loss was the gain of East African countries.

Secondly, India's share in the total production of tea has come down from 67 per cent in 1962 to 43 per cent in 1963, almost a fall of more than 20 per cent. The Report has been trying to console us with the statement that the domestic market has been rather strong in our case. We are made to believe that the decline in the export to foreign countries is due to increased consumption in our country. Our consumption may have increased by one or two per cent but not by 20 or 22 per eent. So, really speaking. India's share in the world market of tea has been declining very rapidly and it is very alarming. Therefore, more attention should be paid to see that India's export to foreign countries reaches what it was five or six years back.

Tea is mainly grown in the Eastern region, auctioned in Calcutta and other places and sold in foreign counries. Tea auction in Calcutta, and now in Gauhati, is controlled by foreign concerns. I think about 90 per cent of the tea auction in Calcutta is controlled by foreign companies and only 10 per cent or less is in Indian hands. Packing and blending are done by these foreign concerns. So, they control the actual price of tea. I would suggest that the Government of India should find ways and means to exercise some control over the price ; at the moment I am not suggesting nationalisation but there should be some control over the tea industry. Otherwise, the position will become alarming and it will affect not only our foreign exchange position but also the employment of millions of people who are employed in the tea industry.

Assam is a tea growing area and its share in the total production of tea in India is about 50 per cent. Now the tea gardens owned by foreign companies are slowly changing hands. Some unscrupulous businessmen are purchasing these tea gardens and selling land for other purposes. They are not interested in the development of the tea gardens. Recently a tea garden near Dibrugarh town changed hands and the new owner sold it in pieces for other purposes and earned a good profit. The profit is more if the land is sold in bits than as a

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

whole. Suppose an acre of land with tea bushes is sold, it will not fetch more than a little over Rs. 1,000. But if the same land is parcelled into twenty pieces and sold then each portion will fetch about Rs 1,000. If this process is allowed to continue then the tea industry will have no future. I am told this is going to be repeated near the industrial town of Tinsukia. The labourers and others formed a co-operative society and wanted to run the tea garden but it was sold to a businessman.

Then I would request the hon. Minister to reduce the excise duty on tea. The concession of 70 paise per kilogram is at present admissible to the three Upper Assam districts. I think the date of that concession has expired on the 30th June. I would request the Minister to extend the concession for a further parties so that Assam tea could have a good market.

Then I come to silk. There are four varieties of silk—mulberry, tasar, munga and endi. At present the incentive is applicable only in the case of mulberry and tasar. It is denied to Munga and endi. I would appeal to the Minister that the same facility should be extended to Munga and endi.

So far as textile is concerned, though it is said to be an export trade, if we actually analyse the position it is not an export trade because we import a large quantity of cotton. If we really want to make textiles an export trade then we should give more and more incentives for internal production of cotton so that more textile mills can be set for increased production and export of textiles.

Lastly, there is a good deal of criticism about the performance of the STC. Whatever that criticism may be, I would appeal to the Minister to strengthen the hands of the STC so that it can handle more and more of both import and export trade.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the past two hours of very useful discussion it was very clear that the hon. Members are evincing very keen interest in this very vital sector of the economy of our country. At the very outset, I may say that I agree with my hon. friend Shri Shastri, that foreign trade is a blending of our foreign policy, economic policy and industrial policy.

I am happy to note that even the hon. Members of the opposition, when making criticisms, were more expressing a critical appreciation of last year's performance of India's foreign trade. Hon. Members are happy that our exports went up by 8.3 per cent in 1969-70. The performance was Rs. 1,530.6 crores against Rs. 1,414.5 crores in the previous year and the trade deficit went down to Rs. 97.6 crores, the lowest ever recorded during the past 15 years. We look forward to an achievement of Rs. 1,670 crores this year and a registered growth rate of 9.1 per cent.

The main function of the Ministry of Foreign Trade is the organisation, development and control of the country's trade and promotion of exports. The ideal foreign trade concept of a progressive country is not one of eliminating imports completely in its anxiety to strike at the balance of payments in a developing country ; it is one of exports picking up faster that imports and maintaining a favourable balance, the optimum needed for the healthy forward-looking economy.

We do not think of shutting off imports to the detriment of the processing industries in our country and the legitimate requirements of an up-and-coming society. The hectic efforts at the import substitution is more aimed at a faster growth of our industrial output in the country.

Sir, with your permission, I will take a few minutes of the House to elucidate a few points raised by the hon. Members which I feel need a clarification. I will be taking a short time since my feeling is that more time may be left to the hon. Members to make their criticisms and valuable suggestions. My senior colleague, the Minister of Foreign Trade, will give you full details of our export performance, import performance and other policies adopted by the Ministry of Foreign Trade to further the socio-economic objectives of the Government. I would like to indicate briefly the special problems pertaining to our policies regarding some of the plantation industries, agricultural commodities and some other activities of the Ministry of Foreign Trade in promoting employment and exports.

The hon. Member, Shri M. K. Krishnan who initiated the debate spoke in a language which is easily understood by me politically and substantially. Apart from making many helpful suggestions, he was dwelling more on the problems of the exportable commodities of Kerala. I fully appreciate his concern regarding coir and cashew industries. Within a few moments, I will refer to this subject.

My hon. friend, Shri C. Janardhanan also was agitating over cashew, rubber and coir industries and he felt that the Government of India was not sufficiently receptive to the legitimate demands of the people. At this juncture, I may take this occasion to thank Mr. Janardhanan for the good compliments he was kind though to pay the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Referring back to some of the comments made by Shri M. K. Krishnan, I may say that criticism is at least the spice of democracy, if not the watch-dog of democracy. So, if there were a few criticims, most of them were motivated by his good intentions to help us to improve. But one sentence which the hon. Member mentioned—of course, he was speaking in Malyalam and I may say in Malyalam as well as give translation to the best of my knowledge—was that he was referring to the *vina*, the havoc, caused by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade. I am not sure whether he meant it that way. But "havoc" is a very uncharitable word. He was particularly referring to the cashew crisis of the 2nd and 3rd week of May, obviously.

On May 13, an official delegation from Kerala met our respected Prime Minister and she enough to give a very patient hearing and expressed her anxiety and interest in solving the crisis. Some definite suggestions were made. On May 14, I went to Kerala and the doyans of the cashew industry expressed their desire to see me. Naturally, a Conference was held and, at the end of the Conference, they appreciated the stand of the Government of India as well as the difficulties of the Government of Kerala. They agreed and issued a statement unilaterally that they will open the cashew industry.

Mr. Krishnan was referring to the havoc caused by the Deputy Minister in the cashew industry. I do not know if he was referring in this context to the havoc caused to the people of Kerala or the havoc caused to his party. My own feeling is, and I humbly submit, that there is a widespread feeling in that State that at least a few more cashew industries be opened up so that at least a few more of our poor womenfolk went to work and at least thousands and thousands of them took back a pay cover on Saturday evenings. If this is the havoc which the Deputy Minister has caused to the Marxist Party, I may humbly submit that I propose to repeat it quite often.

Now, coming back to a few of the subjects, I would first invite the attention of the hon. Members of the House to the increased production attained by the three of the plantation industries, namely, tea, coffee and rubber. I would briefly mention the last two before taking up the tea industry.

Coffee production during 1970-71 season is estimated to be of the order of 1,10,000 tonnes which is an all-time record. Hon. Members may like to know that the output in 1969-70 was 63,600 tonnes and in 1968-69 only 73,500 tonnes. In the fiscal year of 1970-71 exports of coffee amounted to 31,143 tonnes valued at Rs. 24.11 crores compared to 33,383 tonnes valued at Rs. 19.62 crores in 1969-70. The exports during the current year are to be increased to 43,000 tonnes. Of this, exports to countries which are members of International Coffee Agreement will amount to 24,395 tonnes and the balance of 18,605 tonnes or thereabouts would have to be exported to non-quota countries, *e.g.*, Iraq, Kuwait, Muscat, Somalia and the like.

Now, Sir, I may switch over to a subject which, on the production side, is very encouraging and happy and, on the marketing side, is an object of a lot of criticism, if not controversy. The producers of natural rubber deserve our congratulation for having been able to intensify the cultivation to the extent that the output of rubber has also reached an all-time record of 92,000 tonnes during 1971-72 and no import licence for natural rubber had to be issued during that year. I am not sure whether I have got some of the members straight and correct when, they were referring to rubber. I am thankful to Shri Chittibabu for touching upon this subject. My own feeling is—in fact my knowledge of Tamil is fair—but somehow I have a feeling that I may take it straight and if I have understood him correctly, I think he was referring to import

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licences continuing. I may submit, Sir, that this year we are not giving any import licence for rubber. I may add that in the foreseeable future if the production trend continues like this, we are not going to give any import licence for natural year in the coming years also.

In this context, I may add that the hon. Members would be gratified at the substantial measure of self-reliance achieved in this regard in the face of the increasing requirements of the industry. Not so long ago, in 1968-69 and 1969-70, our actual imports of natural rubber had to be of the order of 8542 tonnes and 17,822 tonnes respectively. Now, due to, I do not mean to say, overproduction, it was a happy achievement of the targeted production. But the offtake by the manufacturing units has not come upto the expections. So, naturally, there is a slump in the market. On behalf of the Government of India many efforts were made to solve this problem and give maximum relief to the small growers. In September 1970 the STC stepped into the market. A sizeable portion of the rubber available at that time and during these months were purchased but the stalemate in many of the manufacturing units is an impediment to most of our attempts.

The STC is purchasing natural rubber from 'small growers' cooperative societies and endevaouring to stabilise prices in a situation where production has temporarily outstripped consumption. Various methods of disposal of stocks are being considered but the solution lies in increasing the rubber products manufactured and this might not be difficult if there are no more power cuts or labour disputes. I have every hope that the entire production of the entire rubber will be absorbed by the rubber products manufacturing industries. I may add that to tide over the prevailing slump, we are convening a high-level conference of the concerned departments and representatives of manufacturing units. This is proposed to be held on the 12th. I am very hopeful that some solution to the benefit of the small growers will definitely emerge out of this conference.

The increased production of tea, rubber and coffee is in a large measure due to the developmental activities undertaken by these three Statutory bodies under the Ministry of Foreign Trade connected with these industries. On our part we have provided the funds required for the implementation of schemes relating to replanting, irrigation facilities, availability of fertilisers etc. Propagating good planting material to improve yields is continuously being undertaken. The research activities of these Boards have already borne fruit. This is a thing which really deserves special mention.

Hon. Members know the importance as well as the problems connected with the Tea industry, More than two hon. Members have referred to the different aspects of the industry. Some were disputing the statistics ; some disputing the promotional activities taken by the Ministry. I am not going at length into this aspect now.

I am glad to inform hon. Members that production of Tea in 1970 was the highest record, 421 million k. g. In 1970 we were able to arrest the earlier down ward trend. Our exports were 208 million k.g. as against 168 k.g. in 1969. Our foreign exchange realisation from these during 1970 was Rs. 149 crores, an increase of Rs. 28 crores over 1969. This was attributable to the firming up of the demand towards the end of the year and a slight improvement in the export price of tea as a result of the Informal Regulatory Arrangements introduced in 1970 which are being continued this year. The joint quota for India and Ceylon is 421 million k.g. to be shared more or less equally between the two countries.

As hon. Members are aware, Tea industry faces many problems. Under the Tea-plantation Finance Scheme which has been in operation since 1962, Rs. 28 lakhs has been provided for in the current year's budget for getting of long-term loans to Tea estates. This is for replacement and replanting of the tea areas, for machinery and equipments as well as hire purchase schemes which have been in operation since 1961. Provision is made for Rs. 72.39 lakhs for supply of equipments on hire purchase basis. Also, provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is made for grant of subsidy under Replantation Subsidy Scheme. This provides for replacement of old and overaged bushes.

It may be noted that as against 1189 hectares replanted during 1968-69, around 3744 hectares were replanted during 1970. We are also now considering some measures for increasing the pace of replantation.

I am reverting back to cashew. It is an important oriented industry providing employment to a very large number of workers and Ministry holds special responsibility to this industry. Unfortunotely, the cashew industry passed through a vcry difficult period during last year, aad purchases by USSR dropped considerably mainly due to the over-stocking during the previous year. The market has since picked up and the last reports are that the prices prevailing are moderately good, if not very encouraging. Due to the efforts of the Government recently, to which I referred earlier, almost all the cashew factories have opened up and in this context I may add that two references made by S/Shri M. K. Rrishnan and Janardhanan are not borne out by the real facts. I can assure you that efforts are being made to implement the assurances given by our respected Prime Minister. Within a few days, as soon as some more clarifications are received from the Government of Kerala regarding the financial operations of the 10 proposed cashew factories, it is hoped, without any delay whatsoever, we will be able to assist it, as assured. Further, a high power central delegation visited Kerala to conduct on the spot study of the problems of the industry. Their report has been received and most of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government. Action to implement these recommendations had been initiated.

India is the World's largest producer and exporter of spices which are traditionally items of India's foreign trade. According to the provisional statistic export of spices from India during the year 1970-71 amounted to 46,373 tonnes valued at 38 crores of rupees registering an all time record. The production in respect of spices has, however. remained either constant or has shown a slight decline. To meet the requirements of the increasing domestic demands as well as exports, it is necessary that production of all spices within the country should be substantially increased to create an exportable surplus.

Now, I may come to another subject—Coir, which is the oldest traditional industry of Kerala with a very large employment potential. I do admit that the wage level of the coir workers in Kerala is the lowest by any standard in the entire country. We have been keenly alive to the special problems of labour in this industry. We are taking steps to strengthen the coir industry infra-structure and to stabilise production. Measurer are also bcing taken to modernise the industry and improve the quality of the export products in an effort to generate greater demand abroad for coir goods and more employment in India. Particular attention is being given to re-vitalising the coir co-operatives which have been languishing for want of financial support and it is hoped that the concrete measures of assistance would be possible. At this juncture, I may refer to the specific points made by the Hon'ble Members here regarding the coir industry. It is true that the Kerala Government submitted a comprehensive scheme which may cost Rs. 15.99 crores. The Planning Commission's study team went into this and made a through scrutiny of it and they have come forward with subtantial arguments, that ultimately the entire concept can be achieved with near about Rs. 7 crores.

This is apart from Institutional finance. My own feelings is that after a discussion is held on the Kerala Government's scheme and the Planning Commission study team's report a proper solution can be arrived at. With this aim in mind, I am happy to inform you that on the 9th, the Foreign Trade Ministry is convening a high-level conference regarding the two schemes submitted for discussions. We have sent out invitiations to the Kerala Indusiries Minister so that he may kindly be available here in Delhi along with high officials. I feel that after the confercnce, we may be able to come forward with some real substantial helpful schemes which may alleviate the grievances of the lakhs of coir workers in Kerala.

15.00 hrs.

Now, I come to marine products which present a comparatively less otiose and a more happy situation, The marine products have been identified as a group of items which have very great potential. The need for scientific cxploitation and takiag appropriate measures for the expansion of the country's deep sea fishing fleet as also the organisation of adequate facilities for processing the catch with regard to export of sea floods has been stressed in the Export Policy Resolution of 1970.

Accordingly, it is proposed to set up a marine product export development authority to undertake suitable measures for

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development of the marine products industry right from locating and identifying areas of catch to the maximum frezzing facilities for shipment to foreign countries I may add that the emphasis will be on increasing the availability of catch by encouraging deep sea fishing by allowing the required import of deep sea fishing vessels and other equipments.

The marine products industry has also been recognised as an area where foreign collaboration may be permitted. In order to ensure that Indian exporters realise the maximum foreign exchange, certain varieties of marine products have been brought under export trade control since 1st April, 1971 and their exports are now being allowed only at pre-negotiated prices and no consignment sale is permitted.

Coming to the subject of silk, this is an industry with a very high employment potential. So far as the natural silk industry is concerned, our efforts so far were principally directed to strengthening the production base of the silk industry to sustain the rising tempo of exports. As a result, the silk industry has almost attained the Fourth Plan target of 23 lakhs k.g. of mulberry silk in the second year of the Plan itself. This spirit in the production of mulberry silk combined with the fall in the tempo of exports during 1971 has resulted in a noticeable depression of prices for cocoons and raw silk. The Government of India is seized of the problem and the scheme of organising a raw material bank for the industry has been concieved in this context.

So far as tassar silk industry is concerned, efforts are being made to organise a new line of production of tassar yarn of finer variety by introducing tassar culture on oak trees in the sub-Himalayan region. A project of pilot nature, with one unit each in Jammu, Ranikhet (UP) and Imphal (Manipur) has been initiated. I take this opportunity to assure my hon, friend Shri Biswanarayan Shastri that Government will come forward with the maximum facilities for the research and improvement of the moga variety in Assam.

As regards the mica industry, I would like to add a few words. Hon. Members are aware of the difficulties which the mica industry is facing due to a rise in the cost of mining and the decline in exports of lower grade mica and mica scrap on account of competition from other countries and the development of synthetics and substitutes. In recognition of these problems, Government have set up a Mica Advisory Committee last year to recommend steps to promote the mining and export of mica and mica products. Here I may add that the Committee has submitted its report making a number of recommendations for promoting exports of mica, particularly for setting up fabrication and manufacturing industries, revision of floor prices and export duties. These recommendations are under active examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and we hope to be able to work out a satisfactory arrangement soon.

As far as the leather industry is concerned, our major leather exports are in the field of semi-tanned leathers. Presently our exports of E.I. tanned hides and skins and chrome tanned leather are around Rs. 65 crores. It is our effort to promote export of finished leather and leather manufactures, and with this end in view, liberal import of dyestuffs and chemicals as well as assistance for export of finished leather, have been allowed.

Before I conclude, I may add that the Government of India have decided to host the Third Asian International Fare to be held in late 1972. The total approved cost of project is Rs. 2.785 crores. The expenditure will be staggered over three years. It will be our endeavour to show own people what India has achieved during 25 years of its free existence and also to show to the world that India is now a modern Industrial country with a high potential for export of engineering goods and highly sophisticated articles which other developing countries may be in need of. Thank you.

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे (नागपुर) : मान्यवर, विदेश व्यापार की मांगों पर मैं बोलने जा रहा हूं। विदेश व्यापार हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा विषय है। मैं खास तौर पर शासन और मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान किसानों का कपास और किसान, हथकरघे का उद्योग और बुनकर, इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

आजादी के बाद हमारे देश में जो कृषि जन्य पदार्थ हैं, कृषि जन्य वस्तुओं का आयात

बढ़ता जा रहा है। आजादी के बाद में कृषि जन्य पदार्थ दिन प्रति दिन, हर साल हमारे देश में ज्यादा ही लाया जा रहा है। जो हमारा निर्यात का कारोबार था इसका यदि अध्ययन करें तो ऐसा दिखेगा कि निर्यात का व्यापार घटा है और आयात का व्यापार बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान होते हुए भी इस देश में बाहर से दूसरे देशों से कृषि जन्य वस्तुओं की आयात बढ़ रही है। अनाज, तिलहन बीज और कपास, इस का आयात दिन पर दिन बढ़ रहा है। यदि देखा जाय तो भारत में जो आयात निर्यात का व्यापार होता है, विशेषकर आयात को यदि देखा जाय तो जितना आयात हमारे देश में होता है उस का दो तिहाई कृषि जन्य वस्तुओं का होता है। अनाज के आयात के ऊपर इस देश के करीबन 300 करोड़ रुपये जाते हैं और तकरीबन 100 करोड़ रु० का कपास इस देश में आयात किया जाता है, तथा इसके अलावा तिलहन बीज भी हम अपने देश में ले आते हैं।

ऐसी अवस्था में जो कृषि प्रधान हमारा देश है, जहां की भूमि उपजाऊ है, जहां की नदियां उस भूमि को पानी देने में समर्थ हैं, इसके बावजूद भी आजादी के बाद हमारे देश में कृषि जन्य वस्तुओं का आयात दिन ब दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। हम अमरीका के साथ गठ-बंधन करके बैठे हैं। अमरीका के साथ हमारा गठबंधन हुआ पी० एल० 480 के अनुसार और इस गठबन्धन से हमारे देश में अनाज आ, और खास तौर से कपास का आयात होता है। इस आयात का व्यापार 3 से साढ़े 3 करोड़ रुपये का होता है। इस 3 से साढ़े 3 करोड़ का हमारी कृषि अर्थ व्यवस्था पर दुष्परिणाम होता है। यह जो आयात होता है कृषि जन्य पदार्थों का हमारे देश में, इसका हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पर बड़ा भयंकर दुष्परिणाम होता है। भारत में कपास का यह जो आयात होता है यह यहां के उद्योग पति पूंजीवादी, व्यापारियों और सरकार के जो अधिकारी हैं उनका एक षड्यन्त्र है। इस षड्यन्त्र की वजह से ही दिन ब दिन हमें कृषि जन्य वस्तुओं का आयात करना पड़ता है। आप देखिये कि किसानों के कपास के दाम कम कर दिए जाते हैं और जो कपास आयात की जाती है उसकी वजह से किसानों के कपास के दाम पर असर होता है, इस आयात से किसानों की कपास के दाम घटाये जाते हैं। आपको मालूम होगा कि टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर महोदय हर साल जब कपास का आयात होता है उस वक्त कितना कपास आयात किया जाता है उसकी फिगर्स दे देते हैं। ये फिगर्स हंगाम के वक्त जाहिर किए जाते हैं। उस वक्त उसका असर हमारे देश में कपास की जो फसल होती है उसके ऊपर होता है। उसके दाम दिन ब दिन कम होते जाते हैं और हमारे किसान उसके शिकार हैं। इस वजह से टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर महोदय जो कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के हैं, वह हर मौके पर हंगाम के वक्त जो कपास आयात किया जाता है उसकी फिगर्स जाहिर करते हैं। इस तरह से हर साल उद्योग-पति और व्यापारी करोड़ों रुपये कमाते हैं। हर साल पूंजीवादी लोग और सरकारी अधिकारी हमारे किसानों को लूटते हैं। यह पी० एल० 480 हमारे सीने के ऊपर बैठा है। अप्रत्यक्षत: जो पी० एल० 480 का करार है, यह करार अमरीकन साम्राज्यवादियों का मददगार और भारतीय किसानों का दुश्मन साबित होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कपास के जो किसान हैं वह खास तौर से विदर्भ में हैं। उन कपास के किसानों का यह दुश्मन पी० एल० 480 का करार है। यह राष्ट्र-द्रोही पी० एल० 480 का करार है। यह राष्ट्र-द्रोही करार बन्द होना चाहिए। इस देश में जो कपास होता है उसमें से बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा कपास का विदर्भ के इलाके में होता है और विदर्भ में जो कपास निकलता है उस कपास की कीमत वहां के

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किसानों को नहीं मिलती। वहां कपास को किसान बाजारों में ले जाता है। लेकिन उसकी कपास को खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। हम आयात करते हैं हजारों लाखों टन कपास की गठानों का और उसी वक्त हमारा किसान जिस कपास का निर्माण करता है उसका कोई ग्राहक नहीं होता। हंगाम में व्यापारी, पूंजीपति और सरकारी अधिकारियों के षडयन्त्र से किसान लूटा जाता है, उस को दाम नही मिलते।

जिस विदर्भ में हमारे देश के कपास का सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा पैदा होता है, उस विदर्भ का कपास आज भी पड़ा है, उसको लेने के लिए कोई व्यापारी तैयार नहीं है, न सरकार लेती है। हमारी मांग है कि कपास के दाम बांध दो और कई बार शासन ने यह मांग कबूल भी की है। यदि सरकार कपास का जो धंधा है उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करती तो मत करिये, लेकिन कम से कम सरकारी तौर पर वह किसानों की कपास को खरीदे और कपास की कीमत मुकर्रर कर दे। कपास का दाम मुकर्रर कर देना चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने डा० घाटगे समिति का निर्माण किया था। उस समिति की जो रिपोर्ट आई उसमें उन्होंने सिफारिश की थी कि सरकार को कपास का व्यापार, खास तौर पर कपास की खरीदी अपने हाथ में लेनी चाहिये, कपास की खरीदी सरकार को करनी चाहिए। इस कपास की खरीदी के ऊपर जितना पैसा खर्चा होता है वह बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होता। कपास के व्यापार से महाराष्ट्र राज्य में दो सौ से ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये का व्यापार होता है। इस व्यापार के लिए 20 से 25 प्रतिशत यानि 40 से 50 करोड़ रुपये तक नकद पूंजी की जरूरत होती है। व्यापारी बैंक से पैसा लेकर व्योहार कर लेता है, ऐसे ही सरकार छोटी सी पूंजी से उन किसानों की कपास खरीद सकती है। लेकिन किसानों का कपास वहीं रहता है और खरीदा नहीं जाता है। किसान भूखा मरता है। किसान बाजार में कपास लेकर जाता है तो उसको व्यापारी नहीं ले सकते हैं और खास तौर से पी० एल० 480 से अमरीका से इस देश में कपास लाते हैं। हमारे देश की जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, हमारी कृषि प्रधान अर्थ व्यवस्था है, यदि कृषि जन्य पदार्थ बाहर से लाए गये तो उस वक्त उसका दुष्परिणाम यहां की कृषि अर्थ व्यवस्था पर होता है और यहां का किसान पीसा जाता है।

इस कृषि प्रधान देश में जितनी बुरी हालत आज किसान की है, और खास तौर से विदर्भ के कपास पैदा करने वाले किसान की है, उतनी बुरी हालत देश में और कोई धंधे वाले की नहीं होगी। ऐसी अवस्था में इस देश में इस धंधे के ऊपर जो कैपिटल खर्च करना चाहिए, उसके ऊपर खर्च करने के लिये हमारी सरकार तैयार नहीं है। बाकी उद्योगों के ऊपर यह कैपिटल खर्च करती है। आपको मालूम होगा कि कपास के सरकारी खरीद का पूंजीपतियों ने, व्यापारियों ने विरोध किया था। और आप को यह भी मालूम होगा कि काटन बफर स्टाक की योजना जो केन्द्रीय सरकार लाई थी, उस काटन बफर स्टाक योजना का भी इसी तरह व्यापारियों ने विरोध किया था। हमेशा जब हंगाम होता है उस वक्त कपास के दाम कम किये जाते हैं और जब कपास उनके पास से निकल जाता है तो उसके दाम बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं। इसलिये खास तौर पर यह जो कपास है इसको सरकारी तौर पर खरीदना चाहिये।

कारखाने के ऊपर यदि हम पूंजी लगाते हैं, नवीन पूंजी, तो जो नवीन राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन का निर्माण किया जाता है वह 5-10 साल के अन्दर आ पाता है, लेकिन कृषि विभाग के ऊपर यह लगायें तो एक या दो वर्ष के अन्दर

नवीन राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन हमारे हाथ में आ जाता है। ऐसी अवस्था में सरकार की और हमारी विदेशी व्यापार की जो नीति है, टैक्सटाइल मिलों का जो सवाल है और खास करके हथकरघे वालों का सवाल है, वहां के बुनकरों का सवाल है, इसके ऊपर भी ख्याल किया जाये। बुनकर भूखे मर रहे हैं। उनकी एक ही मांग थी कि रंगीन साड़ियां पावरलूम पर नहीं निकलनी चाहियें, रंगीन साड़ियां केवल हैंडलूम पर निकलनी चाहिये। इसके ऊपर अशोक मेहता कमेटी बैठाई गई और अशोक मेहता कमेटी ने सिफारिश की कि रंगीन साड़ियां पावरलूम पर नहीं बननी चाहियें। पावरलूम पर न निकले, हैंडलूम पर निकले। उसके अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हर राज्य सरकार को आदेश दिया। महाराष्ट्र सरकार को भी आदेश दिया कि रंगीन साड़ियां हैंडलूम पर निकलने न दे। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार का आदेश होते हुए भी महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर रंगीन साड़ियां पावरलूम पर निकलती हैं। हैंडलूम का धन्धा बैठ रहा है और हैंडलूम के आदमी भूखे तड़फते रहते हैं। इस पर शासन को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय के इस अनुदान का समर्थन करता हूं और जिस गति से मन्त्रालय का संचालन श्री मिश्र कर रहे हैं अर्थात 144 करोड़ रु० की अधिक वृद्धि व्यापार में हुई और विदेशी मुद्रा वह कमा कर लाये, इस के लिए उनको बधाई देता हूं।

मैं समझता हूं कि विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन बड़ा कठिन काम है। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि हम सरकार को आधुनिक दृष्टि से देखें और आधुनिक दृष्टि से देख कर संसार में अपनाई गई जो नीतियां हैं हम उनका अनुसरण करें।

15.23 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary *in the Chair*]

यदि हम परम्पराओं के साथ चलेंगे तो हम निर्यात बाजार को, एक्स्पोर्ट मार्केट को बहुत अच्छी तरह पकड़ नहीं सकेंगे। जापान का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। मैं समझता हूं कि जापान एक ऐसा देश है जिस में कच्चा माल बहुत कम पैदा होता है। उसकी छोटी सी धरती है और 11 करोड़ की आबादी है। हम अपने अधिकांश आयरन ओर को यहां से एक्स्पोर्ट करते हैं, हम लांगटर्म ऐग्रीमेंट करते हैं। जापान का प्रोडक्शन 40 मिलियन टन है, लोहा उत्पादन करने की दिशा में जापान की श्रेणी तीसरी या चौथी है। लेकिन आयरन ओर उनके यहां नहीं है, फिर भी सारे संसार के बाजारों में आज यह छाया हुआ है। छोटी से छोटी चीज से ले कर एलेक्ट्रानिक और सोफिस्टिकेटेड चीजों का जो प्रोडक्शन है उसमें वह छाया हुआ है। यदि हम उससे कुछ सीख सकें और कच्चे माल को बाहर से मंगा कर यहां प्रोसेस करके एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें तो हम काफी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकते हैं। नानफेसर मेटल्स में हमने किया है। बहुत सी चीजें मंगा कर हम उसको प्रोसेस करते हैं और फिर एक्स्पोर्ट करते हैं। काटन को भी हम इस श्रेणी में ले सकते हैं। आप काटन बाहर से मंगाते हैं और सुपर-फाइन कपड़ा बना कर बाहर भेजते हैं। अगर आप इसको मैसिव स्केल पर लें और संसार की मार्केट में जो पोटेंशल है और उसको देखें और कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को सीमित करें तो हमें बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है।

कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन का एक्स्पोर्ट की दिशा में बड़ा महत्व है। कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन और एक्स्पोर्ट की दो प्राइसेज होनी चाहिये। जापान की कामयाबी का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि उनके यहां दो कीमतें हैं, एक आन्तरिक कंजम्शन की ओर एक एक्सपोर्ट की। जो वह एक्स्पोर्ट करते हैं उसकी कीमत कम होती है और यही कारण है कि सारे संसार में वह छाया हुआ है। यदि आप अपनी एक्स्पोर्ट प्राइस

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

और इंटरनेल प्राइस को एक समान रक्खें तो उस से आप को लाभ नहीं होगा चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान की 55 करोड़ की आबादी है, डिमान्ड और सप्लाई में बड़ा बैकुअम है, इसलिए आप चाहें तो सबका सब यहां ही खप सकता है। लेकिन आपको आधुनिकरण के लिये पैसे की जरूरत है और बहुत सी चीजें आपको बाहर से मंगानी हैं, इसलिए जब तक आप आन्तरिक कीमत को एक्स्पोर्ट प्राइस के समतल रक्खेंगे तब तक आप का काम नहीं चल सकेगा। संसार को अपनी तरफ आकर्षित करने के लिए आपकी एक्स्पोर्ट प्राइस कम होनी चाहिये। आज का संसार बहुत कम्पिटीटिव और छोटा बन गया है, आधुनिक यातायात के साधनों से आप कुछ घन्टों में सारे संसार की यात्रा कर सकते हैं। आप टेलेक्स और कम्प्यूटराइजेशन से कोशिश करें, तो देश आपस में कुछ मिनटों से ही रेट्स एक्स्चेन्ज कर सकते हैं, भाव बतला सकते हैं। आज की दुनिया अन्धेरे की दुनिया नहीं है, प्रकाश की दुनिया है, और उस प्रकाश की दुनिया में आप को स्पर्द्धा में आगे बढ़ना है। आन्तरिक बाजार को सम्भालना आपके हाथ में है क्योंकि शासन आपका है. लेकिन बाहर आप को शुद्ध उपभोक्ता से व्यवहार करना पड़ता है। इसलिए आपकी चीजों का क्वालिटी कंट्रोल हो चीजों को समय से भेजा जाना चाहिये तथा आपकी चीजें अच्छी और आकर्षक हों और अन्ततोगत्वा वह चीजें सस्ती हो। तभी आप संसार के व्यापार को अपनी ओर खींच सकेंगे।

जापान से आपको उदाहरण लेना चाहिये। मन्त्री महोदय वहां जा कर स्टडी करें, दोनों मंत्रियों को वहां भेज दिया जाये। पार्लियामेंट समाप्त होने के बाद वह जरा वहां जा कर देखें क्योंकि और इस व्यापार में सबसे अधिक इन्सेन्टिव और आधुनिकरण संसार में किसी ने दिया है तो वह उदाहरण जापान का है। यह एक अद्वित्तीय उदाहरण है। आप ने 1500 करोड़ रुपया कमाया है। अगर आप इसमें 2,000 करोड़ रुपया कमा कर दिखला दें तो मैं इस वर्ष प्रधान मन्त्री से आपको पद्म विभूषण दिलाने की सिफारिश करने के लिये कहूंगा। मैं ऐसा क्यों कहता हूं? आप चूंकि इन्सेन्टिव देना चाहते हैं एक्स्पोर्ट के लिये मैं आपको इंसेन्टिव देना चाहता हूं। मैं इंसेन्टिव के तौर पर आपको पद्म विभूषण दिलाना चाहूँगा अगर आप 2,000 करोड़ रु० कमाकर दिखला दें। आप काम कर के दिखलायें तो मैं भारत रत्न देने के लिये कह सकता हूं क्योंकि विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन करना बड़ा कठिन है।

इस अध्याय में कुछ बातें अच्छी हैं जो आप कर रहे हैं, जैसा कच्चा माल बनाकर हम बाहर भेजते हैं। इसको बढ़ाइये। यह जो आप की एक्स्पोर्ट में एन्टाइटलमेंट का इन्सेन्टिव है वह बड़ी अच्छी चीज है। ठीक है आप का काम हो गया और एक्स्पोर्ट भी हो गया। लेकिन जब पेमेंट के लिये एन्टाइटलमेंट वाला फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाता है तो उसको पेमेंट नहीं मिलता। आपको फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के साथ ऐसा तालमेल रखना चाहिये जिससे आपका परपज ही डिफीट न हो जाये। आप इन्सेन्टिव देते हैं एन्टाइटलमेंट होता है लेकिन उसका पेमेंट नहीं होता। वह रिएग्जामेशन के लिये चला जाता है। इसलिए आपको अधिक से अधिक इंसेन्टिव देना चाहिये और ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये कि इसकी गति में किसी प्रकार का अवरोध न आये। इसके लिये आप का फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से बात करनी चाहिये ताकि एन्टाइटलमेंट का जो लाभ हो वह तुरन्त मिल जाये।

एक बड़े दुःख की बात यह भी है कि आपने अपने गले में कुछ मुर्दा मिलों को भी लाद रक्खा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी कांस्टिटुएन्सी में राजनन्दगांव मिल है। बार-बार मेरे दिमाग में उस मिल और उसमें काम

करने वाले चार हजार मजदूरों का चित्र आता है। इंडस्ट्रियल रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट ऐक्ट के मातहत सिक मिलों को लिया जाता है। अगर आप देखें तो ऐसी मिलों की संख्या 62 तक पहुँच गई है जिन में करीब 50 हजार मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं। इस ऐक्ट के मातहत आपने यह निर्णय किया कि 51 परसेंट इन्वेस्टमेंट जो माडर्नाइजेशन में होगा वह तो आप करेंगे और 49 परसेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करेगी। चलिये, काम शुरू हुआ। इससे आप ने उन तमाम ब्लैक-मार्केटिअर्स को, जो पैसा खा गये और खून-चूस कर स्केलेटन आप को दे गये, मौका दिया। आपने पन्द्रह वर्ष की अवधि रक्खी जिसमें आप मिल को चलायेंगे और उसमें पैसा झोंकेंगे। जब मिल चलेगी तब आप उसको पुराने मालिक को लौटा देंगे। इंडिया यूनाइटेड में आपने क्या किया? आप ने उसको टेक-ओवर किया और जब उस में प्राफिट होने लगा तो 1965 में आपने उसको मैनेजमेंट को दे दिया। इंडिया यूनाइटेड का इतिहास यह रहा है कि लड़ाई समाप्त होने पर जब 1949 में डिकंट्रोल हुआ तब उसमें 100 करोड़ रुपये का ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हुआ। कहिये तो मैं नाम बतला दूं। पोद्दार, खेतान, मोरारका और न जाने कौन-कौन थे जिन्होंने इसमें लूट की। आप ने पैसा लगाया, इनिशिएटिव लिया और अच्छी तरह से मैनेज किया और जब यूनाइटेड इंडिया में प्राफिट होने लगा तब 1965 में आपने उनको लोटा दिया। लौटा देने के बाद क्या हुआ? 1965 से लेकर अब तक उसमें 13 करोड़ रु० का नुक्सान हो चुका। चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इन तमाम सिक मिलों के आधुनीकरण तथा मजदूरों और मजदूरों के बच्चों के पेट के लिये रोटी की कल्पना कर के आपने प्रावधान रक्खा कि इसको ठीक से चलाया जाये। आपने 17 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया जिसमें से 13 करोड़ रुपया घाटे में चला गया। बाकी रह गया 4 करोड़ रुपया। इस तरह से आप डाइरेक्टली या इन्डाइरेक्टली ऐसे लोगों को उत्साहित करते हैं कि खुद खा पी लें उसके बाद सिक मिल आप को दे दें और दस-पन्द्रह वर्ष के बाद फिर उस को ठीक ठाक कर के उनको दे दें। बड़ी अच्छी गवर्नमेंट है। इतनी बेवकूफ गवर्नमेंट तो मैंने कभी देखी नहीं कि घाटे की मिल ले लें और उसको सजा कर, स्वथ्य बनाकर फिर उनको वापस कर दें। जिस तरह उसमें 13 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ, उसी तरह से 62 मिलों का इतिहास है।

आपने दो स्कीमे बनाई हैं। एक रिकंस्ट्रक्शन की और एक लिक्विडेशन की सी० टी० सी० ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत। आप एक आदमी की कंसने लिक्विडेशन में लेते हैं। लिक्विडेशन प्राइस भी फिक्स हो गई। उसमें आप्शन होता है। कोई प्राइवेट आदमी भी आ कर ले सकता है। लेकिन कोई आदमी आता नहीं है। मुर्दे का खरीदार कोई नहीं होता। अगर कोई आता हो तो मन्त्री महोदय जवाब देते समय बतलावें कि वह लिक्विडेशन प्राइस पर लेना चाहता है। कौन प्राइवेट आदमी आपकी फिक्स की हुई प्राइस पर उसको लेगा? वह आखिर आप के ही गले पर पड़ेगी। इसलिए मन्त्री महोदय एक एमेंडमेंट ला कर पंद्रह बरस के प्राविजन को खत्म कर दें। सरकार मिलों को इस इरादे से टेक ओवर करे कि वह उन को चलायेगी। सरकार का जो पैसा है, वह जनता का पैसा है। यदि सरकार उस पैसे को मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए, रेशनलाइजेशन के लिए और मजदूरों को अच्छा वेतन और क्वार्टर देने के लिए लगायेगी, तो हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि सरकार पैसा खर्च करके मिलों की आधुनिक बनाये, उन को अच्छी तरह से चलाये और जब उनसे अच्छा मुनाफा होने लगे, तो उन मिलों को फिर उन गिद्धों को दे दिया जाये, जिन्होंने पहले नोच नोच कर उन मिलों को स्केलेटन बना दिया था। मन्त्री महोदय इस बहस का उत्तर देते समय यह बतायें कि वह पंद्रह बरस के प्राविजन को खत्म करने के लिए एमेंडमेंड लायेंगे।

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

यह जो सत्रह करोड़ का प्राविजन है, मंत्री महोदय इसको बढ़वायें । वह इस बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन को चिट्ठी लिखें । तेरह करोड़ रुपया तो इंडिया युनाइटिड में चला गया है । अभी तो 62 मिलों और उनमें काम करने वाले पचास हजार मजदूरों को देखना है । इसलिए मन्त्री महोदय को यह पैसा बढ़वाना चाहिए ।

अब मैं शाडी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री का एक बड़ा सुन्दर चित्र प्रस्तुत किया गया है, लेकिन रॉ मैटीरियल न मिलने की वजह से उनका काम नहीं चलता है । एन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज को भी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ जोड़ दिया है, लेकिन उनको भी रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिलता है । हमारे देश के उत्तरी भाग में सर्दी ज्यादा पड़ती है । इसलिए समाज के गरीब से गरीब, वीकर सैक्शन्ज, तक सस्ते से सस्ता गर्म कपड़ा पहुँचाने के लिए पांच सात बरस पहले पाल ट्वीड साडी इंडस्ट्री में कम्बल और बनात वगैरह गर्म कपड़ा बनाना शुरू किया गया । संसार के एफ्लुएन्ट कन्ट्रीज में इस्तेमाल किये हुए कपड़ों के चिथड़े इस इंडस्ट्री का रॉ मैटीरियल हैं । हमारा देश स्वतंत्र है और इसलिए यह शोभा नहीं देता है कि यहां के लोगों के लिए उन चिथड़ों से कपड़े बनाये जायें । लेकिन हम क्या करें ? हमको इससे सस्ता रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिल सकता है । इस रा मैटीरियल से गरीब लोगों के लिए सस्ता माल बनाया जाता है । इस इंडस्ट्री का माल डिफेंस को भी दिया जा रहा है ।

वूलन इंडस्ट्री को इंम्पोर्ट के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, लेकिन साड़ी इंडस्ट्री का इम्पोर्ट घटा दिया गया है और इसको कैनेलाइज भी कर दिया गया है । इस इंडस्ट्री में तीस हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं । इसलिए मन्त्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस तरह टोटल वूलन इंडस्ट्री को इम्पोर्ट के लिए रकम को 12 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 15 करोड़ कर दिया गया है, ऊसी प्रोपोर्शन में शाडी इंडस्ट्री की रकम को भी बढ़ा दिया जाये । इस इंडस्ट्री में गरीब लोगों के लिए कम्बल और स्वैटर वगैरह बनाये जाते हैं । पंजाब में लुधियाना और बम्बई में यह इंडस्ट्री काफी डेवलप हुई है । अगर इसके लिए दो तीन करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन कर दिया जाये, तो इस इंडस्ट्री को काफी सपोर्ट मिलेगी । बाहर से जो चिथड़े आते हैं, उनको तोड़ा और काटा जाता है, रंगा जाता है । और फिर पल बनाया जाता है यह एक लम्बा प्रासेस है और इसमें औरतें ज्यादा काम करती हैं ।

इस सम्बन्ध में टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने सवा तीन करोड़ रुपये का रीकमेंडेशन किया है । आखिर-टैक्स्टाइल कमिशन पूरा जायजा लेकर ही रिकमेंडेशन न करता है । अगर सरकार उस रीकमेंडेशन को मान ले, तो इस इंस्ट्री को सपोर्ट हो सकती है ।

इस इंडस्ट्री के माल के लिए एक्स्पोर्ट मार्केट भी है । मिडल ईस्ट, फार ईस्ट और अफ्रीका में कम्बल वगैरह भेजे जाते हैं । सरकार इस का इंडस्ट्री के सामने यह शर्त रखे कि इस इंडस्ट्री को एक्सपोर्ट-ओरियेंटिड बनाया जाये और इसमें दूसरे देशों के साथ कम्पीटीशन किया जाये । इस माल को एक्सपोर्ट करके भी हम फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न कर सकते हैं ।

अन्त में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह तेजी से काम करें और किसी से न डरें । वह 2,000 करोड़ रुपये का टारगेट बनायें । उनका डायलाग सीधा प्राइम मिनिस्टर से होना चाहिए । उनके अफसर इस बारे में स्कीम्ज फार्मुलेट करें, ताकि हम ड्रम-बीट से कह सकें कि हमारा माल सस्ता है और उसकी क्वालिटी सबसे अच्छी हैं । यदि वह ऐसा करेंगे, तो हम उनको "पदम विभूषण" दिला देंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : क्या माननीय सदस्य हर एक विषय पर बोलेंगे ?

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry the hon. Jana Sangh Member is being a little jealous. I do not speak on all subjects. I speak on some subjects of economic importance and, I hope, the House will bear with me when I do.

Sir, to begin with, I want to say that I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. I can say with a certain amount of genuine satisfaction that this is one of the Ministries which, I think, is doing well as far as the economy of the country is concerned.

The average rate of growth of our export trade was about 4.1 per cent till very recently. But I should like to tell the hon. Minister—I know he is a very able Minister—that during the Third Plan period, the rise in exports was 22 per cent and during the five years following, at the end of the Fourth Plan, the rise was only 21 per cent of which the rise of 8.3 per cent was in the last year, 1970-71. I think, it is very important for us to see that the rise in our exports not only remains at 8 to 9 per cent but is increased, if possible.

I am afraid, I do not agree with the Planning Commission's projections. They have projected that by 1980-81, they would want an export of Rs. 3020 crores against which our debt servicing charges alone would be Rs. 650 crores by 1980-81 as against Rs. 277 crores in 1968-69. The Planning Commission had agreed, in 1968-69, that there was a minus balance of invisibles and net private capital transactions of Rs. 202 crores. But somehow they say that they expect—I do not know how ; it has not been explained in the Planning Commission's Report—by 1980-81 what they call a moderate surplus and with this moderate surplus, by 1980-81, our exports along with invisibles will be sufficient to pay not only for our commodity imports but also for our debt servicing charges.

I quickly worked out the figures and I found that a moderate surplus that they expect would amount to Rs. 580 crores by 1980-81 as against a minus balance of Rs. 277 crores in 1968-69. I think, the Planning Commission is somewhat optimistic in their projections. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade not to be satisfied with the Planning Commission's target of the increase in exports. We have got to have a much higher rate of increase in exports than what the Planning Commission has projected. They have projected 7 per cent over the decade 1970-71 to 1980-81. That will not do. I suggest it might work out more of the order of 9 per cent, as an average, rather than 7 per cent that the Planning Commission has projected.

I know the hon. Minister is a very able person. If he really sets his heart to do it, he has a better chance of doing it than some other people.

Then, I should like to state that this is one Ministry where, I think, the organisation for the purpose of promotion of exports has been properly streamlined. Of course, it started with the Third Plan period. It has been taken up in the Fourth Plan period. I very much welcome the recent reorganisation that the hon. Minister has made of his Ministry into 8 or 9 divisions. I particularly welcome the creation of the Policy Planning Division. I congratulate him on getting one of the most first-class economists he can find, one who really specialises in foreign trade and one who has also an experience of the UNCTAD, to come as an Economic Adviser for his Ministry. I think I am right in saying what I have said. I think that the Policy Planning Division will help the Minister very much in seeing to it that we get the fullest advantage of the Generalised Schemes of Preference. I know that the U.K. action has disturbed us a great deal and the Minister is also disturbed very much. But, to be quite frank, I am not at all disturbed like that. I would like the hon. Minister to give the House some more information than what he has given in his report on generalised scheme of preferences. I do not know what will be the quantum which will be affected. What are the countries which will be affected ? What portion of our foreign trade is now going free of import duty. I think a little more information from him will be given when he replies and he will take the House into confidence about this scheme of preferences in the acceptance of which our delegation has played a very important part.

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

I also welcome the establishment of a new thing the hon. Minister has done—the Trade Development Authority. I think it has just been established. If it functions properly, I think it can have a very important role in the promotion of our export trade, especially if it provides not only packaging service but also marketing service and economic intelligence service to the small-scale industries for whom it is specially intended.

Now I want to give a few constructive suggestions. I know our foreign trade has started changing its complexion very much. The traditional commodities are gradually losing their past importance. I know their exports are falling down. But in terms of proportion, in terms of importance in our foreign trade tea and jute and textiles are beginning to take a back seat and the Ministry is very keen on the importance of (a) increasing exports of new manufactures and (b) increasing exports of iron ore and other minerals. On the agricultural side, if I can call it 'agricultural side', they talk in terms of marine products. I want to suggest to the hon. Minister that we have got only 1% of the world's export trade and I believe the total foreign trade of our country is less than 3-4% of our national product. There is no doubt that our foreign trade must increase. Our imports may change in their composition, but they are not going to disappear. In fact any increase of the economic growth of this country would involve increase in the volume of our imports. Only the composition of the imports may change. Therefore, I think it is very important for us to go into the first principles of international trade.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister following the point made by the previous speaker from the Forward Bloc that agriculture is a very important part of our economy and I want to suggest to him that it is not enough just paying so much attention to new manufactures. I don't say 'No'. By all means, we should do. But by new manufactures if we are going to face much more competition, then we should consider where do we have natural advantages. Let us go back to the theory of a natural advantages. Which are the fields where this country has advantages which several other countries do not have and therefore, we can start with a position in our favour when we go into international trade.

I have been, as the hon. Minister, I believe, is aware, advocating for sometime the export of fruits like Bananas. Four or five years ago, as a Member of the Planning Commission, in a speech I made at Madras I asked for the export of flowers. At that time, people laughed at me. I am glad to find that the Ministry has now taken up the suggestion seriously and I think they are trying to export roses. I would suggest also Jasmines. I am quite certain once the western world knows the scent of the jasmine and if we are able to solve the technical problem of how to get the jasmine across which I have no doubt, we will be able to do, I think we will be able to earn millions and millions of dollars. Look at the tulip. Holland exports millions and millions of dollars worth of tulips. We have been talking about bananas. What about lemons ? Israel exports millions and millions dollars worth of lemons. I don't know the reason why we should not. There are technical problems involved. But we have got first-class scientists. We have got good marketing people, a good Ministry with proper direction and I say—I am going to say—a good Minister. So, I do not see any reason why we should not go ahead and tnink in more imaginative terms of using the agricultural sector—not only mangoes, I would say, even flowers. With mangoes we have not done very well, I know and with Bananas we have not yet solved the technical problem. We have been talking of bananas where the technical problem has been solved. A Banana Export Corporation has been started in the south and another one in Maharashtra.

As far as export of bananas is concerned, we are not doing as well as we should. We are not able to solve all the technical problems.

I would like to make one more suggestion. This is about export of vegetables. I want to tell the hon. Minister that in the western countries the palate is getting dissatisfied. The Minister would have known this from his frequent tours abroad. The kinds of vegetables in western countries are extremely limited. They have got extremely limited variety in regard to vegetables and we have got vegetables unheard of in any other part of the world. Why cannot we

start an export drive for our vegetables ? We can export various kinds of Indian vegetables. These are not known in Europe, not known in U. K., though they may be known in some parts of southern Europe. There should be imagination and an imagination approach and experimentation which is required and we can do a lot.

Another suggestion,a concrete suggestion which I would like to give is this. Why cannot they think of opening a chain of Bharat Restaurants in the main capitals of the world ? I want such Bharat Houses, where there will be an auditorium, exhibition of Indian products and so on, and where there will be a restaurant, where these sophisticated western people can be educated in the use of various kinds of our vegetables, spices and so on. Some people use spicy eats with gin and beer of course, I do not have personal knowledge of these things. But what I am pointing out is this that there is a large market for our products abroad. If only his Ministry can go into such matters. he will find out some such items which we can export and earn foreign exchange.

I would like to suggest to the Minister that he should really start thinking of opening big Bharat Houses in capitals, cities like New York, Tokyo, London etc. They should be really first class Bharat Houses to project our image abroad. If the Minister does all these things, he will really be laying the foundation for a very big expansion in the export drive, which will be based on our own natural resources, which we have, which other people do not have.

We should also think of exporting skills. Switzerland exports skills and to a large extent Japan also. It imports certain materials and exports skills. We have got a skilled population ; we have got an intelligent population. Take for instance printing of books. The Japanese export large number of books after getting them printed in Japan; they get orders, they print them and they export. If the hon Minister could get hold of proper printing presses and with necessary credit organisations rendering them such help, we can go a long way in this regard and there is, I think, great scope for this. There are various such instances and the Minister goes into them, he will find out how many potential items are there where we can export.

Now, I come to collaboration with foreigners, We generally have collaboration with foreign manufacturers. But, from the point of view of our export trade, we should have collaboration with important foreign distributors. The Minister knows that distribution is monopoly or semi-monopoly in some countries. Unless we get hold of this distribution machinery there are our export houses, things will become extremely expensive. Therefore, I suggest that we may have collaboration with reputed distributors. We can invite some delegations of the big distributors of the world. We can invite such big distribution firms in U. K., France, U.S.A., Germany etc. They sell all sorts of products and if we are able to establish our hold on the distributors, I am sure, we will be able to find an enormous market for the large number of small items which we can send for export, for example, items not for mass consumption, but individual items, items like Indian handicrafts and so on which cannot be sold by itself but which can be sold very successfully in the shops of some of these big distribution chains.

Then, Sir, I would like to make just two more suggestions before I conclude.

Something has been talked for years and that is acting in collaboration with friendly foreign countries in the matter of export trade. I know there has been an agreement with U.A.R. and Yugoslavia. I should like Hon'ble Minister if he thinks it fit, I would not claim it but if he has courage, I would like him to tell what precisely has happened with the Yugoslavia-UAR agreement on common collaboration and common export and so on. It is high time that some parts should be manufactured in one place and some in another. We can combine the skills that we have, materials, that we have, with the skill and material that other people have *i.e.* the merchandising organisations, and we can supply the commodities.

I suggest that the Hon'ble Minister should if it becomes necessary, travel abroad: I for one do not mind Minister's travelling abroad but it may not be necessary to do so. I think it is important for us really to find out possibilities and not think only in terms of Governments. This collaboration need not be thought of in terms of Government, but it can be in a joint sector of foreign firms, foreign big concerns. I think if we do that, there is a chance of gaining in exports.

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

Lastly, the suggestion I want to make is in regard to our trade with Latin America. It is extremely small. I know when I was incharge of shipping, I was asked, 'why do you not have shipping service with Latin America ?' Some steps were taken by sending Indian goods to African ports by Indian ships and then transferring them for transhipment to Latin America, but apart from that the whole of the Latin American ,market is largely being neglected; but it is very important market. I would therefore, suggest that it would be worthwhile to send a small delegation of experts, a trade delegation, to find out what are the things they would like to have and what the problems are and so on.

I would like to conclude, Mr. Chairman, by saying that our exports are extremely important from the point of view of the national economy, from the point of view self reliance, from the point of view or import substitution, from the point of view of doing away with reliance on foreign aid, from the point of view of serving our debt and amortization changes from our own exports; I do not want the slogan, "export or perish". but I would much rather say export and flourish. If we export then the economy will flourish and we can use more imports for increasing exports.

With these words. I support the demands for grants for the Ministry.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (चांदनीचौक) : सभापति जी, विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय की अनुदानों के सपोर्ट में बोलते हुए मैं मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहती हूँ कि उन का बाहर का जो व्यापार था, उस में बहुत तरक्की हुई है, बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। हमारे कई सदस्यों ने अलग अलग चीजों में जा कर कहा कि किसी में कम हुई है, किसी में बढ़ी है—व्यापार में तो ऐसा ही होता है। जब इतनी चीजों का व्यापार होता है, तो उस में किसी चीज में घटता है तो किसी में बढ़ता है, लेकिन मुझे इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि अगर ध्यान से वे सदस्य देखें तो हमारा जो टोटल व्यापार है, उसमें बहुत बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है और जैसा कई सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि इस व्यापार का अकेला इसी मंत्रालय से ताल्लुक नहीं है, विदेश मंत्रालय से भी ताल्लुक है, इण्डस्ट्रीज से भी ताल्लुक है, बहुत सारी चीजों से इस का ताल्लुक है। उन सब को देखते हुए इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय के लिए यह बहुत बधाई की बात है कि कई कमियों के रहते हुए भी उस में बहुत तरक्की हुई है। जितनी चीजें देश में पैदा होती हैं, उन को उन्हीं चीजों का व्यापार करना है, उसी में जो भी तरक्की वह कर सकते हैं, जिन कामों को उत्साह दिला सकते हैं, उसी को वे कर सकते हैं।

यह बात ठीक है—मंत्रालय ने यह भी इस को स्वीकार किया है और हम सभी जानते हैं कि विदेश व्यापार कितना आवश्यक है—इस देश की तरक्की के लिये, लोगों को काम देने के लिये, अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये और अपनी आजाद आर्थिक हालत बनाने के लिये।

आजतक यह ठीक है कि हमारे बाहर के व्यापार की बहुत सारी जो तरक्की थी वह, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन से जो समझौता था उसके कारण थी—इस बात को हम लोग बहुत कुछ जानते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहूंगी कि जो ग्रेट ब्रिटेन ने आज कदम उठाया है उससे हमारा वक्ती नुकसान दिखे लेकिन मैं समझती हूं हमारी पुरानी दास्ता का रिश्ता तोड़ने के लिए यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और इसका अवसर उठाकर हमको कामनवेल्थ से बाहर निकल आना चाहिए। बहुत साल उन्होंने हमको दास्ता में रखा और हमने कृतज्ञता के रूप में शायद बहुत देर उनसे यह रिश्ता निभाया या उन्होंने जो बरसों तक शोषण किया शायद उसका कुछ कम्पेन्सेशन देने के लिए उन्होंने यह रिश्ता और समझौता रखा लेकिन आज जब वह टूट रहा है तो मैं मन्त्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि वे इस बात की चिन्ता कभी न करें चाहे हमारा कुछ वक्ती नुकसान लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा हमारा 'फायदा' यह

होगा कि उस कामनवेल्थ के रिलेशन्स से निकल कर, सम्बन्ध तोड़ कर हम अपनी दूसरी मार्केट ढूंढने की कोशिश करेंगे जिसको कि मन्त्री जी अच्छी तरह से कर भी रहे हैं और इसके लिए और भी आगे कोशिश करनी चाहिए। हमारा व्यापार ईस्ट यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज के साथ बहुत बढ़ा है इसके लिए भी मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहती हूं और यह भी कहना चाहती हूं, जैसा कि और दूसरे सदस्यों ने यहां पर कहा है कि इस मंत्रालय के कामों का दूसरे मंत्रालयों के कामों से ऐसा नहीं है कि रिश्ता न हो, वे तमाम इस पर निर्भर करते हैं, मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगी कि यह यह देखते हुए कि किस तरह से उन देशों से हमारा व्यापार बढ़ा है और हमारी तरक्की हुई है, उसको सामने रखते हुए जर्मन डिमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक के साथ हम को और भी ज्यादा ताल्लुकात पैदा करने चाहिए और हमारे मन्त्री जी को विदेश मंत्रालय से कहना चाहिए कि बाकायदा उसको रिकग्नाइज किया जाये क्योंकि जितनी भी उनकी पालिसीज हैं वह हमारे साथ मिलती हैं और उसके साथ हमारे व्यापार को भी बहुत फायदा होने वाला है। मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगी कि और देशों के साथ जिनसे हमारा व्यापार बढ़ सकता है उनके सम्बन्ध में बाकायदा अच्छी तरह से स्टडी करनी चाहिए और इस स्टडी के लिए अपने डेलिगेशंस भेजने के अलावा जो हमारी डिप्लोमैटिक मिशंस हैं उनसे भी काम लेना चाहिए। अभीतक हमारी डिप्लोमैटिक मिशंस इस काम में सिर्फ डाकखाने का ही काम करते हैं कि हमारे पत्र जायें और वहां से आयें लेकिन अगर वे वहां की मार्केट्स को अच्छी तरह से स्टडी करें और फिर काम की रिपोर्ट भेजें तो मैं समझती हूं हम उससे बहुत फायदा उठा सकते हैं। उससे सिर्फ मंत्रालय ही फायदा नहीं उठायेगा बल्कि हमारे जो छोटे धंधे करने वाले लोग हैं वे भी उससे फायदा उठा सकेंगे क्योंकि उनके पास इन चीजों की स्टडी करने के लिए कोई मशीनरी नहीं है।

मैं मन्त्री जी से यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगी कि जो व्यापार उन्होंने पब्लिक सैक्टर में ले रखा है उसमें यह भी देखने की जरूरत है कि जो छोटे-छोटे काम-धंधे करने वाले लोग हैं उनका रिश्ता, बाहर भेजने वाली जो मशीनरी है उससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो क्योंकि अबतक की स्थिति यही है कि छोटे काम-धंधे वालों से कौड़ियों के दाम चीजें ली जाती हैं और बहुत मुनाफे पर वह स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन को दी जाती हैं। जैसा कि जो चमड़े का काम करने वाले छोटे लोग हैं, जो जूता बनाने वाले लोग हैं—आप यहां दिल्ली में ही देखें कि वे कौड़ियों के मोल सामान बनाकर देते हैं लेकिन उससे कहीं ज्यादा कीमत पर उसको दूसरे देशों में बेचा जाता है।

मैं मन्त्री जी से यह भी कहूंगी जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य पांडे जी ने भी कहा है कि जो टेक्स्टाइल मिल्स हैं या जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं वे जो भी काम करते हैं उनमें अपना व्यक्तिगत फायदा ही सामने रखते हैं, देश का फायदा उनके सामने बहुत कम रहता है। इसी तरह से ये जो टेक्सटाइल मिल्स है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, वे जब मिल से मुनाफा कमा लेते हैं और जब उसमें टूट-फूट की हालत हो जाती है तो वे मजदूरों की बेरोजगारी का नाम लेकर सरकार को ब्लैकमेल करते हैं और मजबूर करते हैं कि उन चक्स को वह खरीद ले और उसको ठीक करने के बाद फिर उनको वापिस कर दे। तो मैं भी उन से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि वह इन मिलों को यह समझ कर लें कि वे सरकार की सम्पत्ति होगी और सरकार उनको चलायेगी। वापस करने की नीति सरकार की नहीं होनी चाहिये।

आखिर में यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि अभी पिछले दिनों में जनसंघ ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया कि जो इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज हैं उनको

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

नीलाम करना चाहिये । मैं सोचती हूं कि इस से ज्यादा खतरनाक नीति और कोई नहीं हो सकती । मैं यह देखती हूं कि ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जनसंघ वोटों द्वारा देश पर कब्जा पाने में कामयाब नहीं हुआ इसलिए वह धन के बल पर उन चीजों पर कब्जा करना चाहता है । उन के पास धन हैं । राजमाता और राज पिता इन लोगों में हैं (व्यवधान) वह समझते हैं कि अगर वोटों से कब्जा नहीं कर पाये तो इन लोगों के सहारे अधिकार कर लेंगे (व्यवधान)

16.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य शांत रहें । आप उन को बोलने दीजिये ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : जब हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमियों का मत प्राप्त कर के देश पर कब्जा नहीं कर पाये...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप बिलकुल गलत कहती हैं ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : अपने धन के बल पर यह कब्जा करना चाहते हैं, और हमारी नीति पर कब्जा करना चाहते हैं । तो मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगी कि वह इन स्लोगनों से बच कर रहें । (व्यवधान) इन को मतों की जरूरत नहीं है, ये धन से सरकार पर कब्जा करना चाहते हैं । मन्त्री जी इन के स्लोगनों से बचें । सरकार को धन नहीं चाहिये, बल्कि गरीब जनता की सरकार को सेवा करनी है ।

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : This is a subject on which I had never thought of speaking all these years. But today I thought it necessary to participate in the discussion of the demands of this Ministry because I saw for the first time that the Minister in charge has not merely taken a correct stand but a very bold stand. He needs all our support.

I had the occasion and privilege to visit European countries a number of times. In 1965, the British Government invited me to lead a labour delegation. We were taken particularly to Manchester to see the misery the many textile workers there were undergoing. We made an inquiry. We were told that many people were unemployed. But the overall picture with regard to unemployment in England during 1965 was stated to be about 300,000 unemployed. When I asked them what was the employment potential, they said it was 500,000. Then asked as to where was the unemployment, they said, Everybody is aspiring for a better job. Today a man puts in an application and when he gets a better job, in the evening he resigns from his present post. Therefore, in the evening he is unemployed. The next day he goes and takes up his new job, and he is employed.' Because of such a situation, their unemployment potential is nil and their employment potential is very great. They may talk of individual industries, but that is a different question altogether.

We in India have such a large backlog of unemployment, particularly of the educated, and we are faced with the problem of the textile industry. I asked them the reason for the non-sale of the textile materials in their country. They gave me two answers. One was that people were going in for sophisticated new products like terylene because they could be washed at home and they need not go to the laundry. The second was the Commonwealth preference given to India. From India they have got to purchase a certain amount of Material, whether they want it or not. To that extent their manufacture is affected, and hence there was unemployment.

I asked them what industries they had left in India when it became independent, so that we could export materials in exchange for what we are importing from them. After all, it is a question of import and export. I pointed out to them that textiles is one of the most important items of our export to their country and that the textile industry employs a large number of people. I asked what other things they would like to import from us in exchange for their exports, if they wanted to stop the import of textiles from us, and they had no answer. They said they could not help it. I said we could not help it. If they want preference from

India, they should give some preference to India. The talk ended on some such note.

It is true that the textile industry in Manchaster Liverpool and other places is suffering, that people are getting unemployyed and that there is a lot of misery there, but as compared to our suffering, that is nothing at all. It is for that country to face the situation, not for us. They have to find out some solution It is only then that they can think of an alternative. Therefore, the Minister has taken a very correct and bold stand with regard to this. I do not know what he is going to do if they join the European market and to stop the import of our textiles. This is one aspect of the question.

There is the other aspect. I dare say the Minister has read the editorial in the *Statesman* of today. The paper pleads that what our Minister has been doing is not exactly correct. This is what I could make out. I hope the Minister will give a fitting reply to it, because possibly it is part of the British reply.

Apart from these things, I am very happy to see that Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao has made out a number of points about which I wanted to talk. One of them is this. In Holland I saw the ancient industry of home made products still being kept alive. America, Canada and other countries can be considered even today as the colonies of the European countries. Many of these people go to Europe and when they return, they are anxious to take back somthing as a momento. Therefore, they purchase these home made products which were manufactured at the time they left the country. This industry is, therefore, kept alive and is subsidised and large sales of these products are taking place in Europe. In Holland one such industry is the textile industry, but it is not anywhere as good as what we are manufacturing in India, particularly Khadi.

So far as Khadi is concerned, we are trying to immitate the textile industry to make it more beautiful looking and nice with regard to colour, design etc. That is perfectly all right.

In the European market, it is not the fineness that matters; it is the coarseness that matters; coarse but still good-looking. It is that thing that will get sold. One of the earliest things that I saw in 1953—I had been to Europe in 1953, 1955 and 1965—was Usha fans and sewing machines; I found it to my surprise and pleasure that they were being sold in the European markets. Even today it has got sales. Such products could be multiplied. The cost of manufacturing in these countries was great. As Dr. V.K.R. V. Rao said many of these things could be manufactured in our country and sent there to be sold cheap.

I personally feel that the Minister should make an attempt to understand these things and find out what are the things that could be done. My hon. friend was thinking of the hotel industry; I mentioned it in connection with some other Ministry. Here in Delhi itself we have not been able to provide hotel industry to cater to the needs of the South; nor in the South are they able to provide to cater to the needs of people from the North. These are necessary things if people have got to become mobile. I was in England and in Frankfurt in Germany; in these places there are hotels which cater to the Indian's needs; people go and eat there. This Idea of hotel is not at all bad; it is extremely good.

With regard to export promotion, the most important aspect is quality. In some places I was told that on the basis of a particular sample showed, they ordered goods worth a million dollars and when the actual goods arrived at their destination it was found that they were absolute dirt and they had to send it back. This happened many times. During these years some improvement must have taken place but even so you cannot say that you have done the very best. To the extent we can improve the quality of our goods, to that extent we can sell them in the foreign markets.

There is another aspect of the question. It is not that we want to take advantage of the situation in East Pakistan. For quite some months now items like jute and tea have suffered a set back there and to some extent India could produce and sell those items. We should not also lose sight of the fact that there are other competitors both in South America and Ceylon and also in other places who will exploit the situation. I say : be warned about these things and take necessary measures in order that we are able to push our exports.

As I said I have not made a particular study. But I had been to Japan and Australia and other places; they want some of our goods and they insist on quality. To the extent that we can give quality material, to

[Dr. Melkote]

that extent we can stayput and sell these materials. I fully support the demands for Grants of this Ministry.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH(Nandyal): After the very illuminating speech made by the former Education Minister Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao and also Dr. Melkote, I have nothing much to add. He had made very interesting, useful and constructive suggestions to boost up foreign trade. I join the chorus of friends who have complimented the hon. Minister for giving a new orientation and a new dimension to foreign trade in this country. From the report, we find that exports have increased by 10.5 per cent over the last year and imports have gone down by six per cent. The break up of the items of import showed a large chunk under foodgrains and fertilisers.

Nearly 22.7 per cent has been the decrease in our import of foodgrains, and 42.1 percent with regard to our chemical fertilisers. This amply shows that by and large we have not had a good performance with regard to the decrease in our imports. By the increase in agricultural production by introducing hybrid methods of agricultural production, our country is attaining self-sufficiency, and this 22.7 per cent of decrease in foodgrain is no indication to show that our imports have really decreased. Thir fact must also be borne in mind when we speak of the decrease of imports to a considerable extent during this year.

Coming to the several organisations that have been set up for export promotion, I find there are quite a number of them. There is the Cotton Corporation, the State Trading Corporation, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, so on and so forth. But one corporation is missing, and that is the Tobacco trading in this country. Tobacco forms a very important commodity which is being exported by private companies, more so by the foreign companies, the monopolists, and the sufferer is not only the Government of India but also the agriculturists by and large. The monopoly happens to be in the hands, of the foreign companies, and I do not know why the Minister has not given his thought to this aspect of the matter.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I have tried and failed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : He says he has tried and failed. But you try and try again. The great example of Robert Bruce is before him. He must see that a corporation for tobacco is set up. Andhra Pradhsh is one of the biggest producers of tobacco, and it is rightly felt that a Tobacco Board or a Corporation, whatever it is, will help the agriculturists to a large extent.

In this connection, I may mention that we have to expand our activities and connect it for trade promotion with regard to our agricultural production also. Agriculculture has ceased to be a subsistence economy, and it has to be taken as an exportable commodity. A day may come when we will be in a position to export our foodgrains also, and the sooner it comes the better would it be. That should be the endeavour of the Minister. He has to broad-base his exports on the side of agricultural products, because, the vast population, nearly 80 per cent of our population who live mainly on agriculture and agricultural activities have to be benefited by and large. After all, export trade or import trade, whatever it is, has to be adjusted to the economic and social conditions of our country. It cannot live in isolation, and we cannot only concentrate on such items as to give only the marginal of fringe benefits to our people. Agriculture is the biggest industry ; it has ceased to be a sort of subsistence economy. It is an industry, and it is better that we realise it and also takes steps accordingly.

The organisational set-up for the Ministry of Foreign Trade, as has been very elaborately dealt with by Shri Rao, has come into being. I think the Minister should not be complacent about these matters, and he should see that it is expanded. As a matter of fact, I had an occasion to go into the question of marine products in this country. In the Estimates Committee, we had also submitted a report on the marine industry in this country. We have got a beautiful coastline. Gujarat and Kerala, in particular, are the best places where we will be able to produce trout, and other types of fish which are suitable for export on a large scale.

The processing industry has also to keep pace with this industry. I feel that we are not giving that much of attention to processing and marketing with the result that there is lop-sided development. Manufacture, processing and marketing must go together. Also, we must be able to reach the consumers of these goods at competitive rates. After all, the world has become competitive and nobody will sympathise with your sentiments. You have to compete in the world market. Therefore, expertise, skill, efficiency, marketing and processing will go a long way in projecting our image in the international market.

Coming to khadi, to which Dr. Melkote also made a reference, during the freedom struggle we used to pay much attention to it. Even now it gives employment to thousands and thousands of unfortunate down-trodden people in the villages. Go to any village you will see the charkha being used by the harijans and backward class people. It should be made into an industry which will have a good export market. Recently I read an interesting article that there is a craze for khadi products in foreign markets. We should take advantage of it and there should be a continuous process of change in designs so that we can continue to hold on to those markets.

Coming to cotton, I am glad the Cotton Corporation has been set up. Until then the capitalists and mill-owners had a gala day, fattening on the ignorance of the producers. They used to indulge in speculation and black marketing, making a lot of money at the expense of the poor producers. Now that the Cotton Corporation has come into being, I am sure it will put a stop to all the malpractices.

The Cotton Corporation should see to it that we produce more and more of long staple cotton so that we need not depend on Sudan and Egypt. Of course, this requires co-ordination between this Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture. Our farmers, though illiterate, are dynamic and are willing to take to new methods of cultivation or producing new crops provided they are given the right guidance. We have to ensure that the farmers get a reasonable return. Take the island cotton. It cannot be grown by middle-class farmers because it requires a lot of initial investment. So, the Agriculture Ministry with their extention activities should come to the rescue of the farmers and enable them to produce more. There should be continuous co-ordination between this Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry so that in the long run there will be more of production of long staple cotton.

Then there are other commodities like onions and chillies whose production can be encouraged. There are thousands of families which are engaged in this trade. At one time chillies had a good market in Ceylon. We used to export it to other countries also. Now this trade has become so fluctuating that the small farmers find it a little risky to grow this crop because it sometimes ruins them on account of this fluctuation. The price of this commodity should be stabilised so that more farmers will take to it.

As Dr. Rao suggested, we should encourage the development of fruit and fruit products. For instance, tomatoes are grown in large quantities. We can develop jams jellies. Since these are perishables, research has to be made to see how they can be reserved and sold in the international market.

Coming to minerals, we export a huge quantity of iron ore to various countries in the world. Only the other day the Minister of Steel mentioned that we are going to have a steel mill in our country almost every year. Keeping that in view, there should not be indiscriminate export of this precious ore. There must be a long-range plan to see how to control the indiscriminate export of iron ore.

Number three—about this coke and coal. I read an interesting report about Hospet Steel factory. They are contemplating importing coal from Australia because they think at least 30% to 40% consumed coal is to be brought from Australia. The reasons adduced are it is cheaper and could be brought with greater speed. I do not know whether it is a sad commentary on the working of our coal mines but even in this aspect also proper care has to be taken with regard to these commodities.

Now I take up traditional markets of tea and jute. We are really losing the ground. As a matter of fact competition with Ceylon has placed our Ministry in a very difficult position. I do not know whether we can form a sort of consortium and come to an agreement with Ceylon so that our traditional markets are held. About jute synthetic substitutes have come. The

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

jute market is going to be affected. So, even from now on the research and designs organisations must be engaged with this task of facing this challenge so far as the jute market is concerned. When the Ministry contemplates of starting more jute mills they must also view this aspect of the matter and there is the demand of Andhra Pradesh that some more jute mills should be started in that State. Andhra Pradesh happens to be one of the important jute growing area and, therefore, these mills should be dispersed according to the production. While starting jute mills—as we have been doing with some of these mills like textile, etc.—modernisation of mill with latest inventions of designing and marketing and also giving good quality must be thought over instead of starting old and conventional mills.

I wish all well to the Minister because earning of foreign exchange is a great thing in our economy. Maybe some other Ministries are doing some other job but I feel this Ministry is going to play a very important role in the economy of our country. Dynamism, fore-thought, foresight and also advance thinking will go a long way in expanding the activities of this Ministry and also helping large number of people in this country who will be able to get benefited economically by joining in the gigantic task of boosting our exports and projecting our image on the international market.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE (Kottayam): Today foreign trade has become a large scale operation. As the time allotted to me is very limited and some of the Members have already spoken at length, I would like to confine my observations to some of the issues relating to Kerala which plays an important role in our foreign trade. I wish I could make my remarks before the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri A. C. George, intervened so that he could clear some of my doubts. However, I expect that he will give due consideration to my humble suggestions.

Sir, Kerala accounts for 10% of the foreign trade of India and this we have achieved by certain products of Kerala's own. I am afraid these products are not getting the due consideration and patronage it deserves from the Central Government. Mr. George in his speech has already spoken on many of the subjects. There is an impression that rubber is produced by very large growers. The fact is that more than 60% of the plantations are holdings of less than 2 acres. Rubber growing industry of Kerala is now heading to a crisis. The per acre production of rubber has increased from 400 lbs, to 800 lbs. during the last few years. During 1970-71 our figures of production and consumption are : production 92171 tonnes and consumption 87227 tonnes. There is no doubt from the rate of progress being maintained in production that the output of natural rubber will further improve year after year when large areas will come into bearing.

16.30 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare *in the Chair*]

There is some doubt about the production of statistics given by the Rubber Board, a point which was raised by the Tariff Commission in 1967 and it is my suggestion that an outside and independent survey of small grower production should be carried out. Their contribution to the total supply might be much higher than is reported and might account for the persistent surplus situation in the country.

The price of rubber was statutorily notified in 1970 at Rs. 520 per 100 kg. for RMA 1. The unofficial market quotation at Kottayam has, however, been lower than the notified price. The reason given for weakening of prices is that stocks are in excess of manufacturers' demand and that growers are unable to hold on to their stocks. The prices connot improve unless the stock is brought down to near parity with current demand. The State Trading Corporation was ordered by the Government to enter into the market to relive the stock situation by buying from small growers through cooperatives. The Corporation is known to hold substantial stocks and if they are released to manufactures at this stage, it will merely be acting as trader and substituting other traders and producers from directly supplying to the manufactures. This will suit manufactures so long as they can get supplies at the minimum price from the State Trading Corporation. The other dealers in the rubber market must perforce buy their rubber at a lower price to be in business.

Therefore, the rubber bought by the S.T.C. should not be realsed to the manufacturers. In the present situation the Government should consider and export of 10,000 tonnes of rubber. Even if the difference between internal and export prices is made up by a subsidy, this will be far more effective than money wasted on storage, deterioration in stock and large purchasing establishment, all adding to the cost of the rubber.

The State Trading Corporation has to expand its establishment to cover the primary markets, pay interest on the borrowings, cover stocks and warehousing charges and expect a return for its efforts. If it has to guarantee a minimum price to producers, it has to charge a sum to cover all these on the manufacturers. Estimates of eventual cost of S.T.C operation vary between Rs. 20/- to Rs. 100/- per 100 kg. which will work out to a total of Rs. 1 crore minimum for six months operation. Who will bear this extra cost ? Either the Government has to cover this or the manufacturers must pay for it. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to explore the possibilities of export of 10,000 tonnes of rubber immediately and it will not be costly to the country and that to subsidise the export as we do in the case of sugar exports.

Now, I will come to tea. India's total production during 1970 was a record 421 million kgs. During the current year, we may even exceed the 1970 record output. We also have the highest yield for any tea producing country. A superficial study of the highest price levels prevailing both in Calcutta and Cochin last year might give one the impression that the producers have had a very prosperous year. In actual fact, however, the increased prices realised have been offset to a grear extent by the increases in excise duties and other production costs as well as the disappointing prices received in the London auctions.

Sir, tea is one of the largest foreign exchange earner for our country and is now met with a severe competition, particulary, from new entrants like Latin and America Africa where tea is produced comparatively cheaper. It is, however, gratifying that tea export has shown an increase during the last year and the current year. This is because we could export 210 million kgs. in 1970 according to the Mauritius Agreement. The question now is : How this increase can be continued or even maintained ?

Indian tea enters the world market with an element of excise duty on its exports. With the abolition of export duty as a separate levy in 1970, a scheme of rebate on the excise duty paid on exported tea was introduced. This does not provide any relief for common teas which account for 65 per cent of our production, as the rebate is payable only when the price of tea alongside the ship is Rs. 5.25 or more per kg. This means that low-priced tea which enter export carries the full burden of excise duty. At the same time, the benefit of this relief is restricted to 75 paise per kg. thereby acting as a disincentive to the export of teas fetching more than Rs. 1.25 per kg.

Therefore, I suggest, Sir, that the window may be widened to allow a rebate for teas fetching less than Rs. 5.25 per kg. and for teas priced above Rs. 7.25 per kg. One would be a relief to the common tea producer and the other an incentive to the quality tea producer.

India is the only country with a large internal market as well as established export market. We have to expend production at no less than 3 per cent per annum if we are to cope with the growing domestic demand and still export our share of the world market. To meet the total increase in demand, we require an annual additional output of about 14.5 million kgs over the next ten years This will need an investment in expansion, replacement and replanting, modernisation of equipment, expansion of factories and other improvements costing about Rs. 15 crores per annum.

The incentives that are available to the producers at present in the form of replantation subsidy have proved to be quite inadequate. Not many tea producers are in a position to sacrifice areas from which plucking is still possible, however low the yield may be, and go in for replantation which will start giving returns only after five years.

There are, however, several methods by which development on a satisfactory scale can be achieved.

(1) The development allowance on replanting under Section 33A of the Incom-Tax Act which lapsed by oversight last year should be restored.

[Shri Varkey George]

(2) Depreciation should be provided on the field assets for tea on the same principal as in rubber.

(3) Replanting subsidy should be increased at least as much as in Ceylon to enable the industry to quickly overcome the resources shortage ; and

(4) The land suitable for tea cultivation and contiguous to existing estates should be surveyed and put under committed plans of expansion or replacement. The need is urgent as otherwise India may cease to be an important exporter.

Since the hon. Deputy Minister has already spoken on cashew and coir, I am not saying anything about the products. But, I will say a few words on marine products.

Kerala is the foremost State which has made phenomenal progress in deep sea fishing and export of seefoods. No amount of praise would be too much for the entrepreneurs who achieved the export targets in seafoods in spite of heavy odds.

The vast expanse of marine waters of Kerala, with some of the well-known fishing grounds of the world, offers immense scope for development. All the planned efforts in the past touched only a fringe of the fishing resource potential in the State. The off-shore waters lying beyond the coast remain outside the domin of commercial exploitation. The tapping of these virgin resources will provide large scale employment and better income and earning of foreign exchange. Kerala accounts for a third of the fish exports of the country. But the industry cannot develop much better in the present conditions, due to lack of deep sea fishing trawalers, marine diesel engines of adequate capacity and industrial finance. I appeal to the Government to liberalise the policy for licensing import of machinery and fishing trawlers, and also totally exempt the industry from levy of duties of any sort of imports. I would also request the Government to give due consideration to the Master Plan on Fisheries submitted by the Kerala Government.

Before I conclude, I have one request to make to the Government. That is about the Cochin port. Sir, I suggest that in view of the backward economy of my State of Kerala, where the problem is mainly educated unemployment and under-employment, the port of Cochin should be made a free port. While making this demand, I have in view, the buoyant economy of the port State of Singapore and Hong Kong. In Hong Kong they are having a boom in foreign trade, the like of which was unknown to them for generations. I request the Government to have a feasibility study made on this proposal.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) : सभापति जी, सोप स्टोन एक मिनरल है जिस की मांग आज दुनियां में दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही और वह बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज का रा-मैटीरियल है।

हिन्दुस्तान का दुनिया में दूसरा नम्बर है सोप स्टोन के उत्पादन में और उसका उत्पादन राजस्थान में 95 परसेंट होता है। दूसरे लोग अच्छी-से अच्छी सेल-खड़ी, जिसको कि अंग्रेजी में सोप स्टोन कहते हैं, को बाहर ले जाते हैं और अपनी इंफीरियर क्वालिटी में मिला करके वह अपनी क्वालिटी बना लेते हैं। यहां से करीब करीब ऐसा सोप-स्टोन दस हजार टन प्रतिवर्ष जाता है। उसके ऊपर दस परसेंट गवरमेंट इन्सेन्टिव और देती है।

मान्यवर मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सोप स्टोन का हमारे यहां बहुत ज्यादा उत्पादन होता है और जो बढ़िया क्वालिटी है और जो थोड़ी नीची क्वालिटी है उस पर ऐक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए 20 परसेंट ड्यूटी लगा दी जाती है और 20 परसेंट एफ० ओ० बी० पर ली जाती है। यानी रेलवे पर भी ट्रांसपोर्ट पर भी, बैरज पर भी, एफ० ओ० आर० से एफ० ओ० बी० के खर्च पर भी 20 परसेंट ड्यूटी ली जाती है जब कि सोप स्टोन की पिट्स वैल्यू 25-30 रूपये टन से ज्यादा नहीं होती, पर उस पर हमको 50 रुपये टन एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। इस कारण से वह सोप स्टोन ऐक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो पाता दूसरे मुल्कों में हमारे साथ इस मिनरल का मुकाबला कर रहें

हैं। जैसे रेड चाइना है यू० एस० एस० आर० है, और कोरिया है जहां इसका रेट 30 डालर है और 30 डालर के रेट को हम निभाते हुए भी 7 डालर जो हमको टैक्स देना पड़ता है ऐक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी का उस कारण से इंडिया का यह ऐक्सपोर्ट रुका हुआ है।

सभापति जी, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो वढ़िवा माल है, उसके ऊपर तो हमको दस परसेंट इंसेंटिव देते हैं, जो कि दूसरे लोगों को, दूसरे मुल्कों को मजबूरन वह लेना पड़ेगा क्योंकि उनके यहां इंनफीरियर क्वालिटी का माल है उस पर तो हम दस परसेंट इंसेंटिव देते है और हमारी जो दूसरी मिनरल पड़ी हुई है उस पर हम 20 परसेंट टैक्स लगाते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूं कि अगर यह ड्यूटी हटाई जाय तो कम से कम एक लाख टन हमारा सोप स्टोन बाहर जा सकता है, हम दूसरे देशों, कोरिया और रेड चाइना से मुकाबला कर सकते हैं और हम उनके मुकाबले में सस्ता बेच सकते हैं जिससे हमारे यहां की दो करोड़ रुपये की फारन करेंसी पर असर पड़ता है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस मामले को आप गहराई से देखें और इसको देख कर के इस के बारे में उचित कदम उठायें।

दूसरे मिनरल के बारे में अभी एक मान्यवर मित्र ने कहा-आयरन ओर के बारे में जैसा बताया मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान का आयरन ओर आज आठ साल से पड़ा हुआ है, आठ साल से राजस्थान का आयरन ओर सिर्फ इस लिए नहीं जा पाता कि जापान उसको नहीं खरीदता। कांडला में बड़े जहाज नहीं आ सकते और राजस्थान के आयरन ओर के सिर्फ चेकोस्लोवाकिया और यूगोस्लाविया ही खरीदार हैं। बस इस लिए नहीं खरीद पाते हैं कि स्वेज नहर के बन्द होने से 18 रुपये उनको ज्यादा किराया देना पड़ता है और उसका 9 रुपये किराया एम० एम० टी० सी० वालों को भुगतना पड़ता है। इस कारण से राजस्थान का आयरन ओर का पड़ता नहीं लगने के कारण 7 साल से वहां आयरन ओर बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। राजस्थान के आयरन ओर में सिर्फ स्वेज कैनाल का रुपया अगर कम कर दिया जाय अगर वह एम० एम०टी० सी० उसकी रियायत दे दे तो मैं आप को विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं और जैसा कि आप पिछले आंकड़ों से देखकर पता लगा सकते हैं कि वह 1 लाख टन माल तक राजस्थान आयरन ओर दे सकता है। यह तो मैं आप को हाई क्वालिटी की बात कर रहा हूं जो कि 65 परसेंट से उपर का माल होगा और उसी की बात कर रहा हूं इंफीरियर क्वालिटी का माल तो राजस्थान में इतना भरा पड़ा हुआ है कि जो हमारी किसी भी स्टील फैक्टरी के काम आने वाला नहीं है। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह इस पर खास तौर पर ध्यान दें।

तीसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि सिलमेनाइट मिनरल है जो केवल असम में ही पाया जाता है और वह दुनिया के अन्दर सब से अच्छा सिलमेंनाइट माना गया है, जिस पर आप ने एक्स्पोर्ट बैन लगा दिया हैं। डोमेस्टिक मार्केट के लिए राजस्थान में सिलमेनाइट मिलता है, मध्य प्रदेश में मिलता है और उसको वहां काम में लाया जा सकता है। अगर इसके ऐक्स्पोर्ट की फी परमिशन मिल जाये तो हम को इस से काफी फारेन करेंसी मिल सकती है।

चौथी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान एक ऐसी जगह है कि जहां बहुत से मिनरल हैं और वह एक्स्पोर्ट नहीं हो सकते। जसे ग्लाससैण्ड को लीजिए, डोलोमाइट को लिजिए, लाइम स्टोन को लीजिए। लाखों टन सिलिका सैंड जापान को जा सकता है। पिछले समय में जापान वालों की काफी डिमान्ड थी। वह क्वाट्स भी ले सकते हैं, फेल स्पार भी ले सकते हैं, सिलिका सैंड ले सकते हैं। लेकिन वह शीप होने चाहिए। चूंकि रेलवे फ्रेट वगैरह का

[श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी]

परता नहीं पड़ता इस लिए हम यहां से एक्स्पोर्ट नहीं कर सकते। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप लोग एक मिटिंग बुला कर इस को पूरी तरह स्टडी करें। जो मिनरल बुक होने लगे हैं एक्स्पोर्ट होने लगे हैं उनके लिए आप जितने भी कंसेशन दे सकते हैं वह उन को दें।

सोप स्टोन के बारे में शायद कुछ मुगालता है। यहां के पेपर वाले उसका पैसा नहीं देते हैं और उस पर ड्यूटी भी लगा दी गयी है। आज राजस्थान में सेलखड़ी का इतना ज्यादा उत्पादन है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। पेपर वाले आज उनको बारह-बारह महीने या छः छः महीने पर पैसा देते हैं। आज इस इंडस्ट्री की हालत बहुत बुरी हो गई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस मिनरल की तरफ एक्स्पोर्ट को ध्यान में रख कर तवज्जह दी जाये।

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, some of the hon. members who preceded me were asking the Government for the establishment of a Tobacco Board on the lines of Tea Board, Coffee Board etc. Instead of telling us why the Government had not so far established such a Board, they are evasive in their replies. When we go to the Agriculture Department in this connection, they refer us to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The Tobacco industry in Andhra Pradesh is earning a considerable sum of foreign exchange and it also provides livelihood for a number of agricultural and other labourers Even though there is consensus of opinion regarding establishment of such a Board, the Government is not coming forward to establish this Board. This is surprising. We have a Coffee Board and a Tea Board which were constituted by Britishers. I am also surprised to see the attitude of the Government in this respect. They are only trying to cling to these institutions which are started by Britishers. They are not trying out new institutions taking into consideration the welfare, profit and the progress of the tobacco growers in this country.

Ours is an agricultural country ; 80% of the population depend upon agriculture. They encourage us in every aspect of tobacco growing, but they don't encourage the farmers afterwards. The farmers are finding it difficult to market this crop. We would have very much appreciated if the Government told us not to grow tobacco and such other cash crops. The Government provides facilities for cash crops by giving fertilizers and other facilities but when the question of disposal of the produce comes up they are not sympathetic.

Britishers introduced tobacco into our country because the produce was much cheaper than what was available in the foreign countries. But now the competition with the other tobacco producing countries has become so acute that it is imperative for the Government to explore new markets for this languishing industry in our country.

Since ages, the marketing of human hair given in fulfilment of vow was a cottage industry. When the wig as a fashion caught the imagination of the women of foreign countries, State Trading Corporation entered the field and started a wig factory in South for exporting purposes. The entry of S T.C. into this field reminds me of a Telugu proverb (which I hope will not be taken amiss) which literally rendered means that a barbar without work shaved a cat's head. What I mean to say is, when more serious and important things warrant their attention, they should not have entered this field, thereby depriving thousands of small scale operators in this fields of their livelihood.

In the tobacco industry today there is an unseemly controversy between the two giant producers each claiming to be an indigenous company. It would have been in the fitness of things if the Government had stepped in to put an end to this controversy by having a factory of their own in the public sector. Such a step would have enthused tobacco growers very much and also have been to their advantage. I request the hon. Minister to give serious thought to this suggestion, I submit if the Government invests 50% of the required capital, the tobacco growers would contribute the rest of the 50%. This industry has earned during the last year foreign exchange of the value

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

of Rs. 40 crores but its profits are cornered by foreign companies and do not flow down to the actual growers of tobacco. If, as I suggested, a public sector company is started then these enormous foreign exchange earning would have accrued to Government and the tobacco growers.

Sir, there are lakhs of people in our country depending on handloom industry. For generations, handloom weaving has been their mainstay. Now with the introduction of power loom industry, they have been very badly hit and I can roughly estimate each powerloom deprived at least 20 handloom weavers of their sustenance. When the conditions in the handloom industry are so desperate, the Government does not hesitate in taking over the sick cotton mills with their allied machinery which has outlived its life. Even though the question of encouragement and incentives to the handloom industry does not fall strictly within the purview of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, I am mentioning this because an allied textile industry is more cared for by this Ministry.

The Government do not seem to be aware of the acute unemployment among the handloom weavers because of lack of encouragement to this industry. I am constrained to mention in this connection that while the Government seem to be more concerned about the educated unemployed they are not bothered very much about the serious unemployment situation in the ranks of handloom weavers, agricultural labour and workers in other ancillary industries. The situation is so grave that one is afraid to think of the repurcussion if their problems are not solved immediately.

Sir, you have already pressed the bell and I cannot therefore elaborate on another point. I shall only mention in passing that out of the four jute mills to be set up in Andhra Pradesh I strongly plead that one should be established at Eluru which has all the requisite facilities for establishment of such a factory.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : I heard with rapt attention Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and Mr. Venkatasubbaiah. I agree with them that we should give a big boost to our exports, but there are certain difficulties in the field. I think our Embassies also should co-operate and the economic sections of our Embassies should have talented business executives. Greater participation of the public sector in our foreign trade is also necessary. I know that to a certain extent it is being done and we are exporting some of the articles produced in our public sector undertakings, but I feel that we should increase their export and see that a certain portion of the produce of our public sector is exported and the foreign exchange need of these undertakings is met. There are also certain articles like jute, cotton textiles, manganese ore, mica etc. which are suffering because export duties are imposed on them, because of which they are not able to compete in the world market Some speakers before me also mentioned this. Low grade manganese ore is exported from my State because it is not useful here in the steel plants but because of the export duty of about 13 percent or so imposed on it, we have not been able to stand international competition and slowly our exports are falling. So I thing some incentive should be given to boost these exports.

Some of our friends from Andhra have already mentioned the question of tobacco. Andhra Pradesh is one of the biggest producers of tobacco. Ninety-five per cent of the total tobacco in the country is produced in Andhra Pradesh and 85 per cent of it is exported. In August, 1970, the Andhra Pradesh Government requested the Government of India to set up a Tobacco Board with its headquarters at Hyderabad. It is through a centralised agency like the Tobacco Board that all aspects concerning this commodity, namely, production, marketing, exports etc., can be dealt with. In November, 1970, the Government of India agreed to consider this request of setting up a Tobacco Board in Hyderabad if a decision was taken to set up such a Board. But, as usual, there was some difference of opinion. The Agriculture Ministry seems to have turned down this request and this Ministry also decided that the proposal should be dropped. I think it is not advantageous to drop this Proposal. The Minister the other day while replying to a question said that there was scope for further export of tobacco. If that is so, why should the Government drop this proposal of having a Tobacco Board with headquarters at Hyderabad ?

The problems connected with the production, processing and marketing of tobacco

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

are highly technical and require to pexpertise. The agencies now in the field are doing the job in a very limited fashion and in specified directions. There is no coordination in their work and they are not fully equipped to meet the demands of the agriculturists. The research connected is done by the ICAR while the extension and the inputs are attented to by State Governments, marketing is looked after both by the State and the Central Governments and packing and other things in connection with the domestic market are done by various firms—virtually holding a monopoly. There is no proper agency to financc this industry.

Other hon. Members have mentioned about the Cashew Board, Coffee Board, etc. at the places of production. So I think we are justified in asking for a Tobacco Board at Hyderabad so that it can cater even to States like Mysore which also produces tobacco.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You will be the Chairman of that Board...(*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: They are always interested in some position and power while we are interested in contributing to the debates in Parliament.

I shall briefly refer to the jute industry. Some hon. Member mentioned that Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam have produced a lot of mastha jute. As the installed the capacity in the existing mills is not sufficient there is need for opening three or four new jute mills. A committee has gone into this matter and all these figures are in the hands of the Government, I may mention that Srikakulam produces nearly 3 lakhs of bales of jute. There is also the possibility of the raw material produced here being exported to other States. The State Government has been urging that a few more jute mills should be set up there.

There is another problem which is of concern to our farmers. I think, Sir, your State must also have suferred in this matter. Nearly two thousand tractors were imported from East Germany. About 400 or so were allotted to Andhra Pradesh. I know this, the Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Department has failed. These tractors have failed to work. The East German Government was asked to take back these tractors, modify them and give them back but nothing has actually been done. The farmers are now insisting that these tractors should be taken back and the money should be paid to them. The other day the Agricultural Minister said that we should talk to the Minister of Foreign Trade in this regard. The minister of Foreign Trade comes into the picture ; he must intervene and put some pressure on the Government of East Germany so that these tractors will be taken back by them and the money will be paid back to the agriculturists.

I shall refer to the production of cotton. The hon. Minister said that they have certain schemes and in some districts some incentives have been given. I think the Cotton Corporation collects about Rs. 250 or so per bale. In Andhra Pradesh, in places where they want to produce cotton they should give incentive to the farmers to produce more cotton, Some hon. Members have referred to the handloom industry and I need not refer to them again.

There is one thing which has been alarming. There are a large number of books—dirty and filthy fiction books—which have been corrupting and harming the entire population. I do not know how they are able to get so many of these books.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why read them ?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I am not interested in them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't get provoked.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I am only trying to see that Mr. Banerjee does not read them. Where are we getting foreign exchange from, for these books, for all this fiction. Everywhere, on the streets, in the bookstalls, we are seeing them.

An other thing which we have been interesting to read is about the theft of idols. In some States, esepeccally in Madras, I have seen that there are very good sculptors...(*Interruption*). This is my last point, with which I am concluding, Idols display a good craftsmanship behind them. I am against those fellows who rob these things and sending them out. We must

study the possibility of using those sculptors who are unemployed. Their art seems to be dying. Why not make use of them, and why not establish some big workshops where you can employ them, get these manufactured by them and export them ?

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The Ministry deserves the congratulations of the House for the improvement it has shown during the last few years. It is interesting to note that in 1966-67, our balance of trade was Rs.—921.8 crores and in 1970-71 it came down to Rs.—97.6 crores. This is good improvement and we must commend the good results attained by the Ministry, that it has been able to show.

We must also appreciate that this has been the result of various corrective measures that the Government have taken. More particularly, I may refer to the Export policy Resolution that was presented to this House on 30th July, 1970. From the Annual Report, it would be interesting to find that in conformity with this Resolution, various steps have been initiated and it is a result of these steps that this improvement has been effected. I only hope that in the course of the current year, this deficit would be wiped out and that we will achieve a favourable balance of trade in the near future.

In the matter of export of our various items, this House knows, as the annual report has shown, that in the traditional items we have not been able to keep up our exports both in quantity and also in value. While it is gratifying to note that we have been able to open out new avenues to the non-traditional items which are getting a market in the foreign countries, we must not ignore, much less neglect, our traditional items. It is for the simple reason that these industries have been employing a large number of people. If they are not kept up, then they will be faced with an acute unemployment problem. Even from that point of view, we must try to maintain at least our export position in regard to these industries.

These are the two industries, tea and jute. In tea, some improvement has been shown during the current year. But, so far as jute is concerned, the situation is pretty bad. Therefore, I would urge that the Ministry should take up special measures so far as our traditional items of exports are concerned.

Coming to new items, engineering goods have opened out new avenues for export earnings. There may be yet several other fields where we can have very good foreign markets. I am quite sure that the various Corporations that the Government have set up will evolve ways and means whereby we can increase our export earnings.

We must acknowledge that our foreign trade policy coupled with the industrial licensing policy have contributed very good results to our export trade. So, the foreign trade policy and industrial licensing policy should be pursued with greater vigour so that there is no lacuna and we could save to the utmost extent possible our foreign exchage and achieve commendable progress in the foreign trade.

Here I would refer to the special problem that we are facing in our State in regard to tea As the House knows, Assam is one of the major producers of tea. Unfortunately, the levy of excise duty has been so unreasonable that the tea industry in Assam is facing a great deal of difficulty. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the problem and give relief to the Assam tea industry.

Coming to natural silk, my fear is that in our zeal to encourage the development of man-made textiles we may create a serious situation in the country if we do not safeguard the interests of natural silk. In our part of the country we grow mulberry, *muga* and *eri* silk. Now the silk industry is finding it difficult to compete with the man-made fibres. Government should look into the difficulties of this industry. They should ensure that there is no unfair competition by the man-made fibre with silk. I would suggest the blending of natural silk with cotton, wool and artsilk as a harmonious solution to the problem that we are facing. It will also ensure employment to a large number of people while ensuring the development of textile in this sector.

So far as man-made textile is concerned, I am sorry to say that there is a good deal of unhealthy practices. I hope the hon. Minister will ensure that the scarce raw material that we import from abroad is not misused. It is high time that we explored the possibility of developing our own polyster complex in our country near the Koyali. Barauni and Gauhati refineries. There is a proposal to set up a petro-chemical industry

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

with DMT polyster fibre content with the Second Public sector Refinery in Assam. I would urge on the Ministry to see that the establishment of this complex in Assam is expedited

Coming to jute. our State is very rich in the production of jute. Till recently we did not have a jute mill and after a great deal of struggle we have established a small jute mill in the Cooperative sector at Silghat. Its capacity is only 150 looms and this cannot be economic. I would urge the hon. Minister to see to it that the capacity of this Cooperative jute mill is increased upto 600 looms.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, inspite of the industrial development and economic growth of the last 20 years, it is unfortunate that our country still continues in an unfavourable balance of trade. In 1970 with all the efforts of more exports-our imports are also mounting up—we have an unfavourable balance of trade and adverse balance of trade of Rs. 138 crores. We do not know whether with all the efforts of the Ministry and the big re-organisation that took place in the Foreign Trade Ministry in March 1971 exports will exceed the imports and the country will, in the immediate future, see the favourable balance of trade. Let us, for example, take up the main commodities and see whether we can turn the corner.

So far as Jute is connerned the report has already stated that in 1970 there was a fall by 15% in our jute exports. We lost heavily in the American market, probably to the extent of 29% to 30%. On the other hand, Pakistan Jute Industry gained by 30%.

Take the other commodity—tea exports. Though there is a marginal increase—not very significant increase in our exports of tea—but even this marginal increase does not give any indication that we will continue to have a favourable trend because we are losing in our share of the international world exports of tea. Ceylon is gaining and giving still competition to Indian tea. Our share has come down in the world trade of tea exports from 56% to about 47% or so. At the same time the Ceylon share has gone up. Therefore, we are facing a very stiff competition from Ceylon in tea exports.

Now, I take up Cotton Textile. There is, no doubt, a small increase of about 6% but the whole pattern of trade has changed and there is serious warning whether even this marginal increase will continue. U.K. has already given us the notice of six months to do away with the Commonwealth preferences. At the same time in 1970 we ourselves have lost both in U.K. market as well as in the European market. With the European Common Market coming up there is not good hope of Indian cotton fabrics catching up the export trade in that area. This is a very sad plight. We do not know whether our Foreign Minister will be able to make efforts to catch up the exports of cotton fabrics there. Further whatever increase has been there in the cotton textiles is more of the fashionable garments and not of yarn or of cotton fabrics. Therefore, there are not many hopes in all these three commodities but on the other hand we find there are pressures for more and more imports. Foreign Minister has also stated that in the interests of national growth more and more imports are necessary. A 7 per cent target in the increased of imports has been put by the Ministry. That means we are likely to have more and more imports.

Some of our industries are said to be export oriented. But it is not stated that there are some industries which are import-oriented. The more we produce in our country in some industries, the more we import. That is the contradictory phenomenon which we are seeing. Take, for example, steel. We are producing more steel. But at the same time we are importing more steel. We are producing more crude. But at the same time we are importing more crude. We are producing more chemicals, But at the same time we are importing more chemicals. This is the phenomenon which we are seeing, Now, it appears that imports also will go up heavily. With such a picture about exports position, and the try imports position, an unfavourable balance of trade is likely to continue

The Ministry has stated that for more exports, we are gearing up even our industrial licensing policy. How does it work in actual practice ? I can give you an example how this industrial licensing policy which is geared up to exports work in actual practice. For example, there is a Company

in Bombay which has applied for expansion. The Asian Paints Company have applied for expansion and they have said that they are prepared to take up the export obligations. But the Minsstry has put such an imaginery obligation on them for exports that for the last more than one year, neither there has been expansion nor there has been additional export from that Company. The result is that the whole export trade has stopped because of the bad working of this policy.

The Ministry has also stated that there is a large institutional infra-structure being created. Various commodity boards and corporations have been working for the last so many years. But in actual work, what we find is that the main purpose of the public sector undertakings was to replace the private sector. What we find is that public sector undertakings are ultimately strengthening the private traders. Cooperative merchants and the private companies by various means. The private sector is thriving. I can again give you an example of that. This is the scandal about the import of mutton tallow in Bombay. The Maharashtra Small-Scale Industries Development Corporation are the clearing agents. The State Trading Corporation deals in importing the mutton tallow from America. Now, the public sector clearing agents, the Maharashtra Small-Scale Industries Development Corporation, does not do any work. They have given a sub-contract of the work to a private agency called the National Transport Company and this private agency, again, has, in their turn, given it to another private company called the Hansraj Pragjee. These private agencies are thus carrying out the work.

In February, 1971, it was found as per the books of the State Trading Corporation that there were stocks to the tune of 690 tonnes with the clearing agents. On that basis, the State Trading Corporation issued a sales order to a public sector agency in U.P., that is, the U.P. Small-Scale Industries Development Corporation and they booked a sales order to the extent of 100 tonnes. But this sales order was not executed by the private clearing agents, the Hansraj Pragjee, stating that they had no stocks with them. Then, the State Trading Corporation officers, all of a sudden, got up and appointed an investigating committee. This investigating committee found that the actual stocks with the clearing agents were hardly 37 tonnes. That means, about 643 tonnes were sold in the black market. This is what came out of the investigating committee that the stocks were not there and that they were sold out by the private agents in the black market. If these stocks are sold in the black market, this unfair corrupt practice caused a loss of about Rs. 40 lakhs to the S.T.C. Everything has come into the record of the S.T.C. Neither the S.T.C. nor the Ministry has taken any effective steps to curb these unfair practices which make the private sector, the private profiteers, thrive at the cost of the public sector undertakings. Similarly, there are two other examples how these public sector undertakings are working.

Take the National Textile Corporation. I would submit that the figures which have been given in this report about the closure of mills are not uptodate. It would have been better if the Ministry had given the uptodate figure. At this moment there are about 80 mills closed and about 84,000 workers rendered jobless. Now 7 of these 80 mills are scrapped. Then, there are hardly 57 mills which are closed. Now, out of the 57, the State Textile Corporations and the National Textile Corporation have taken over hardly 24 where authorised Controllers have also been appointed. There are a few more where authorised controllers are recommended but not appointed. But out of the 57, in respect of half the number of closed mills, the Government have not done anything. The workers are lying idle. They are without jobs. There is no employment to them. But, instead of finding employment for them, what the Textile Corporation is doing is that they have been given by the Ministry Rs. 5 crores during the current year to spend on introducing schemes of automation and rationalisation of these textile mills which have been taken over. This is what is taking place. Instead of finding jobs for the workers of the closed mills, what is happening is that more and more unemployment is created and after modernisation these mills are going to be handed over to the private sector.

Similar is the story with regard to the jute industry. We have seen now that the Ministry's efforts are there for promoting jute exports. But at whose cost ? At the cost of the workers in the jute industry. There are various schemes of modernisation and automation. All ultra-modern and automatic looms and shuttle-less looms have

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

been authorised by the Foreign Trade Ministry. Licences have been given to the private employers. What the private industry could not do by themselves for modernisation, they are now doing the same with the help and assistance of the Government by sacrificing the interests of the workers in the industry. It is there in the report of the Ministry. I am only drawing the attention of the House to the misleading report which is given in the Ministry's report at page 105. Dealing with the jute industry it has been stated that the main reason for the fall in jute exports...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now please finish.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : There is a contradictory report. There I have to point out that it is the strike which is the result and not the cause for the fall in jute exports. The cause is the fall in the demand in the American market and not the strike of the jute workers in Calcutta. Subject to these remarks I support the demands of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister,

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. Chairman, I am indeed very much grateful to the House, especially some of the hon Members like Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, Mr. Pandey and many others, who have complimented the performance of this Ministry and have paid eloquent words of praise for this Ministry before I take up the subject.

I would like to mention some of the broad features as regards the policy and programme of my Ministry.

I would like, first of all, to deal with the policies which we are adopting, the policies in which we want to work.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may please continue tomorrow.

Now the House will take up Half-an-hour discussion.

17.31 hrs

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION RE. DECLINE IN COIR EXPORTS

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : I am glad the Minister is here. I want the Minister also to understand the problem. The Deputy Minister has understood the problem. I know he is helpless. So, I want the Minister also to understand the problems.

The coir Industry is the traditional national industry in Kerala. It provides direct employment to 5 or 6 lakhs of people.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. George is looking after your subject—he comes from Kerala.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : He is helpless. That is why I want you to hear me. From the retting of the coconut husks till the fabrication of yarn there are about 10 lakhs who are engaged on this industry in the coastal area of Kerala, employed in spinning, weaving and also in the trade. There are two sectors. One sector is the spinning. The other is the manufacturing sector. From the retting of the coconut till making fibre and yarn this process is carried out in the first sector, in the spinning sector. Different varieties of coir yarn are produced which are used for manufacturing different kinds of coir products. The spinning sector consists of 6 lakhs of workers. Their life is very miserable. They get only 50 paise minimum and a maximum of Rs. 1-50. That is only what they are getting. They work for 10 to 15 hours a day. Majority of the workers are women and children. There is acute unemployment in this sector.

The next is the manufacturing sector. They make the coir yarn products, coir matting, carpets etc. and they undertake exports. 50,000 workers are employed in this sector. Handling exports is a dominant part of this sector. These exporters are handling the monopoly of export in the coir trade. That is the reason why the coir industry is in ruins today. The reason is this. The major portion of the exported commodities are not produced by these exporters. There are small-scale producers and these are purchased from small-scale producers. The Coir Board fixed a floor price as for as the coir yarn is concerned. They are not giving them. There are 5,000 small-scale producers. Now about 100 factories are locked out and about 4,000 workers are unemployed.

There was a strike and after this strike what happened was this. Coir Board fixed

up a floor price. Those who are exporters, monopoly exporters, do not produce anything. They purchase from small scale producers and they do not give them the floor price. So, there is a compromise between the exporters and the small-scale producers. Though Government or the Coir Board has fixed the floor price, and fixing of the floor price means that they have looked into the fair wages of the workers, dearness allowance, cost of living index and also profit for the exporters, yet that price is not paid, and there is acute unemployment and there is lock-out in the factories as for as the weaving sector is concerned. The workers employed by the small-scale producers are denied of the benefites of the factory workers. They are not getting fair wages or any other benefits. The Coir Board has fixed the price for the exported commodities. The basis of such fixation is fair wage of the workers, dearness allowance according to the cost of living index and profit for the exporters. Though this has been done, the small-scale producers for their own benefit compromise with the exporters and do not give this price. This is the main reason why there is a lock-out as far as the small-scale units are concerned, and there is unemployment as far as many small units are concerned.

There are about 4000 workers today who are unemployed. There is a news that the Ministers say that even if the whole export trade is taken over by the STC and Government themselves buy it and export it, it would be detrimental to the growth of the industry. We say that it is not at all detrimental, because we get orders from the foreign countries not because of the cleverness of the monopoly exporters but because the foreign countries want it. So, if Government take up the question of purchasing it and exporting it then certainly they can set up some agencies in foreign countries, and thereby not only the industry will develop, but the exploitation by the middleman who is not doing anything but who merely gives the whole responsibility of producing to the small producers who exploit the workers by not giving them fair wages and so on will also be eliminated.

I would now like to put forward before the Government a few suggestions for revitalising this industry. The first is the control of the price of husk. Government should fix and implement fair price for the husk. The State Government of Kerala have fixed it and have asked the Government of India to bring it within the purview of the Essential Commodities Act. I want to know from the Central Government why permission has not been givin to bring it within the purview of the Essential Commodities Act even though such permission had been sought a few months ago.

What is the difficulty in giving such permission to the State Government especially when they say that they cannot control the husk price in the absence of such provision ? Even though the price is fixed by the State Goverment, still we find that double or treble the price is taken by those who ret the husk. So, I would request the Central Governmet to grant permission to the State Government and bring it within the purview of the Essential Commodities Act so that the price fixed for the husk could be paid.

My next suggestion is in regard to collection and retting of husk. For collection and retting of husk, adequate machinery has to be created by Government. There are coconut cooperatives. These cooperatives can take the coconuts from the cultivators and they can gives us the husk, and Government will be able to get the husk from them and have it retted.

Then depots shall be established at the spinning areas for collecting and storing yarn by the Government and the price of coir yarn shall be fixed by Government in link with the floor price; otherwise, if it is not linked, the workers will not get fair wages.

Necessary machinery should be established to see that the workers are paid fair wages and conferred the other benefits. A Coir Corporation should be established and the commodities shall be purchased and exported by the Corporation. For the functioning of the Corporation, adequate funds should be allotted by the Central Government

The provisions of the Factories Act should be strictly enforced so that the workers get all the benefits to which they are entitled and enjoy security of service and other conditions of service.

A comprehensive scheme for the development of the coir industry had been submitted by the State Government. They had asked the Central Government for Rs. 15 crores to implement a coir development scheme. This is a small scale industry in

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

Kerala. We are earning every year from it foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 13-15 crores. So apart from providing employment to lakhs of workers, it is in the national interest to save this industry for the nation. The scheme submitted by the State Government involved financial assistance. It had been sent to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission appointed a study group to go into it. That study group has recommended that financial assistance as recommended by the State Government must be given. Also, this sum of Rs. 15 crores is not asked for in one lump ; it is to be spread over three years.

The President in his Address to Parliament had said that they have set apart Rs. 50 crores to create new employment. Here is an industry which gives immense employment and where now 1,25,000 people are unemployed. To revitalise this industry Rs. 5 crores a year for three years is necessary. If Rs. 50 crores are set apart for new employment, why not Rs. 15 crores to save an industry for the nation and provide employment to those who have been rendered unemployed due to the crisis in this industry. Even though the concerned agencies which went into the matter has recommended this assistance, Government have not come forward with it.

So far as the Reserve Bank is concerned, its credit is available only for production-cum-sale societies while the societies in Kerala do not come under this category. So that avenue is closed to them. So special arrangements have to be made to enable the RBI to come to the assistance of the type of societies that exist in Kerala. A scheme for subsidy has also to be approved to encourage the societies to take bank advance.

Again I would remind Government that here is an industry which earns for us Rs. 15 crores of foreign exchange and from which about 10 lakhs of people earn their livelihood, taking the stage of retting to trade. To sum up, three things are necessary to revitalise this industry. First, assistance asked for Rs. 15 crores should be granted. Government must see that the exporters who now exploit the workers are prevented from doing so. Now the factories are closed. They say that they would pay according to the old price fixed, but now the workers are demanding higher wages and so they have closed the factory. There is the STC. Why not Government take over the export trade ? They can purchase direct from the small producers. This will eliminate the middlemen, benefit the workers, lakhs of people will get employment and also save the industry.

On this question, there had been agitation in the State. MLAs belonging to different parties from the State came here and saw the Prime Minister and the Minister in charge. I want to know what Government are doing in the matter. I want to know whether Government can do at least this much that I have asked for. If they will not, then the people will know that the slogans of *garibi hatao* and end-poverty are to remain slogans only and for revitalising an industry of national importance with a small sum of Rs. 15 crores, Government have no money ; and are not doing anything.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) : As comrade Gopalan has said in his speech, this industry in Kerala is today facing a big crisis. It is a question of reorganising the industry and finding resources to invest in a big way. It is time for the State to step into save the industry whose export potential is considerable.

In view of these things, may I know whether the Government would consider a proposal to have a high level conference immediately to be convened where the representatives of the workers, the employers, the State Government and the Centre would be represented, and the problem will be discussed throughly and some decision taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I fully appreciate the deep concern expressed by the hon. Members about the coir industry and its export possibilities as well as problems. It is true that the industry has been passing through very difficult times and that the export of coir yarn has been declining. Even so, the export of coir products has not done so badly. The most important cause for the decline of exports resulting in an overall slump in the industry is the keen competition from synthetics in the countries to

which we are exporting. Hon. Members are aware that the European coir industry has been gradually shifting to synthetic substitutes. The main reason for this is the ready availability of a standardised product with superior finish and no problems of shipping schedules.

At the same time, we suffer from certain other defects also. Many of the factories in Europe are gradually giving up the use of coir yarn, or at least considerably reducing it. In the circumstances, unless we can effectively compete with the substitutes by improving our quality, consistancy and regularity in supplies, this industry will have very difficult times ahead. Naturally the shift to synthetics also may continue.

Shri Gopalan raised the points regarding the difficulties in the spinning sector as well as the manufacturing sector. It is true that this is an industry with one of the highest employment potentials. In the entire coast line of Kerala, the poor people are depending on this traditional industry. I do agree that of late there is unemployment or under-employment in that area. He raised certain points regarding the husk control, floor prices and other matters connected with it. Regarding the control of the husk Price, we are having further discussions with the Kerala Government and we hope quite soon to be able to arrive at conclusions regarding that.

Shri Gopalan also raised certain points regarding the State Trading Corporation entering the export sector. I may humbly submit that even nowhere is more than a modest attempt by the Kerala Government in the export field. We are keenly watching their performance and want to learn from their experience before the State Trade Corporating itself goes into the export field.

We are prepared to make a proper study of the situation and benefit by the experience of the Kerala Government's attempt in this matter.

I should like to assure the House that the Ministry is fully concious of these problems. Only recently a senior officer of the Ministry studied the problems of the coir industry and its exports in great depth and submitted a report suggesting remedial measures. Action on that report is being taken. Some of the basic suggestion made in the report are : making adequate provision for the inputs for coir products, improving the infra-structure for marketing and the possibility of collaboration in order to facilitate exports of coir products with the help of the coir industry in Europe.

Various other measures for the development and preservation of the industry are also being taken. We are trying to obtain a coir expert from UNDP. Negotiations are going on with the EEC for obtaining better access to our products in the European markets. I hope the hon. Members will realise that this is a very important attempt because a sizeable portion of our exports is to the Western European countries. We are hopeful of achieving some results very shortly. A study has also been made on the cooperative set up in Kerala which covers a significant part of the coir industry. We are considering in what form assistance can be rendered to the Kerala State Government in order to enable them to strengthen the coir cooperatives. In this context I should like to correct the impression created by my hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan. The Kerala Government's memorandum on the coir industry is a comprehensive report of course ; it involves an expenditure of Rs. 15.59 crores. That report was deeply studied by a study team of the Planning Commission. The study team of the Planning Commission has not completely approved of the Kerala Government's scheme. In the opinion of the Planning Commission's team Rs. 15.59 crores are not needed ; the total expenditure according to them may be about Rs. 6.99 crores. There too a fair amount of institutional financing is suggested.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will you give at least that ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I am coming to that. Tbere is an export duty of 15 percent on the export of coir yarn. Frequen requests from the industry have been received for reduction or abolition of this duty. As we are endeavouring to increase the exports of coir products which means earning a better unit value, any reduction in export duty on coir yarn will only make our task of exporting coir products difficult as we would be increasing competition from the European manufacturers besides losing foreign exchange to that extent.

Coir industry is a labour intensive industry and employs more that 4 lakh workers. We, therefore, have the problem

[Shri A. C. George]

of unemployment on the one side and of keen competition from mechanised units in Europe on the other. We are, therefore, facing a delicate problem, Unless we improve the quality of our products which, in some cases, might involve semi-mechanisation, we have a danger of losing export markets. This problem has to be solved in the light of the labour intensive industry.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Mechanisation means that there will be no workers.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I said semi-mechanisation. A high level meeting is being convened on the 9th of this month. I do not know whether this coincides with the suggestion made by Shri Chandrappan.

If I understood him correctly, he was asking or demanding for a high level conference where all sectors and interests regarding the coir industry meet in a conference. But the conference that we think of on the 9th, may not be of that type. In fact, we may consider to go along the lines of Shri Chandrappan's suggestions later, but on the 9th, we have already convened a conference, and the industries Minister of Kerala has been invited, and it is hoped that in that conference, where representatives from the other concerned Ministries will also be present a proper solution can be found regarding how best the Kerala scheme and the report of the Planning Commission's study team can both be blended to the satisfaction of the industry as was the people concerned.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will you take some decision ?

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the decisions be implemented ? It is not because there are no conferences. There have been so many conferences, committees and commissions on the matter. But nothing is implemented.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I feel there have been so many discussions, but I may categorically say that once decisions are arrived at, they will be implemented.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Does it mean that the hon. Minister is doubting that there would not be any decisions ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Mr. Gopalan specifically asked whether the decisions will be implemented. I submit that once decisions are arrived at, they will be definitely implemented, and I am definitely hopeful—

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : This time no decision will be taken.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : That is not fair.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I am very hopeful that in an industry which is suffering—

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : How long will you take to come to a decision ? (*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You need not reply to any other question.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I think that with the co-operation of all of you, from all the hon. Members of this House, on the 9th, we may be able to arrive at some conclusion and a decision, and, of course, move on to implement it.

17.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 6, 1971/Asadha 15, 1893 (Saka).

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